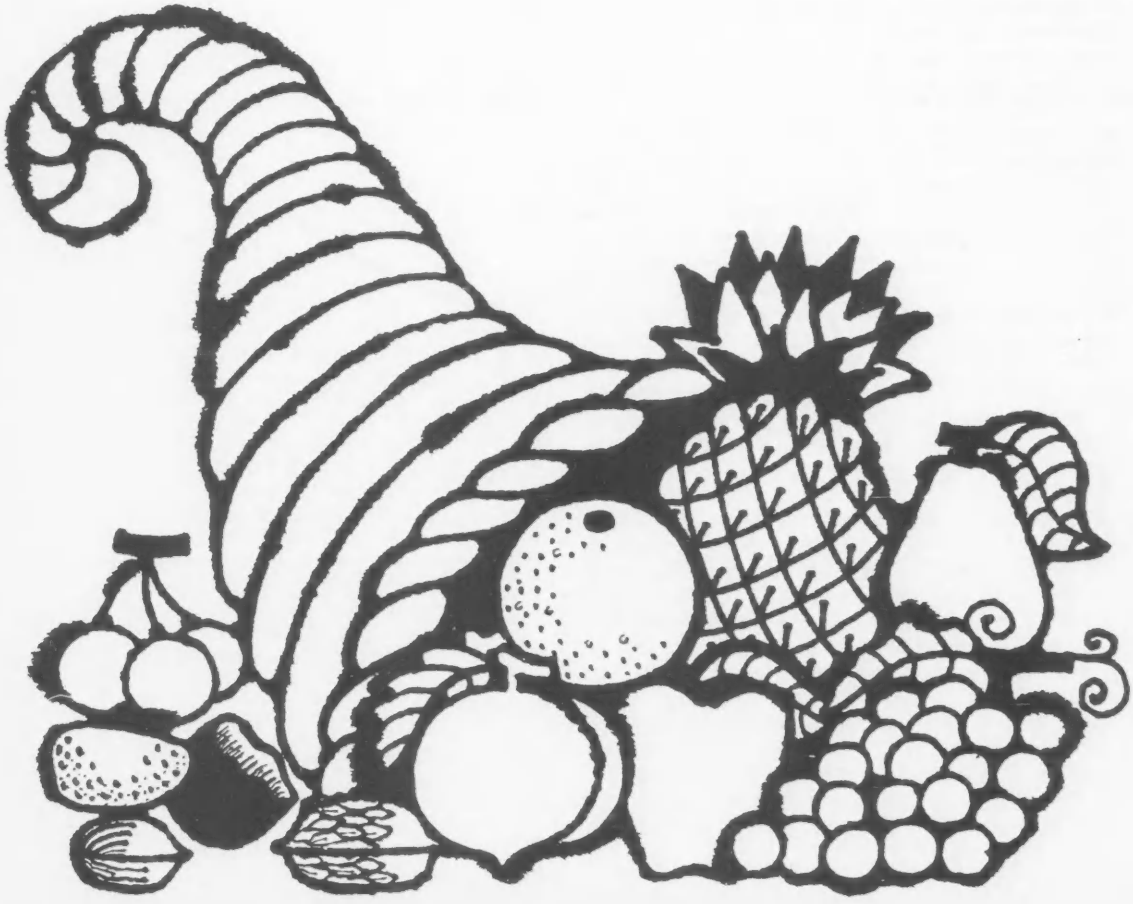
Fruit Situation

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

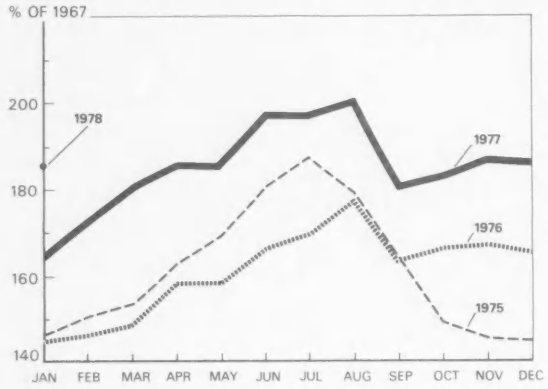
U.S. Department of Agriculture

TFS-206

March 1978



FRESH FRUIT: BLS RETAIL PRICE INDEX



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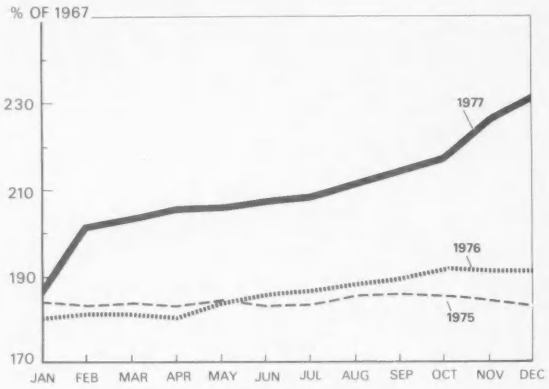
CANNED FRUIT JUICES: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



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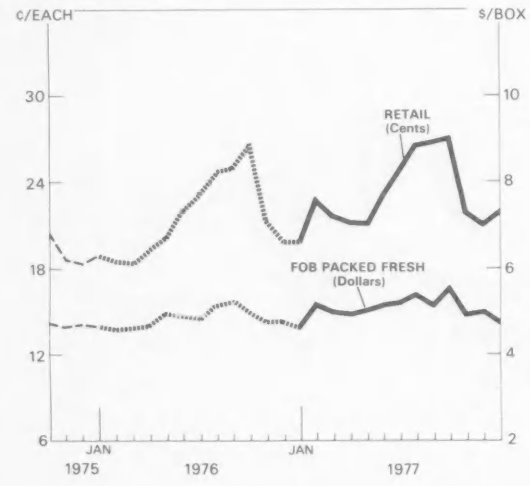
U.S. GRAPEFRUIT PRICES



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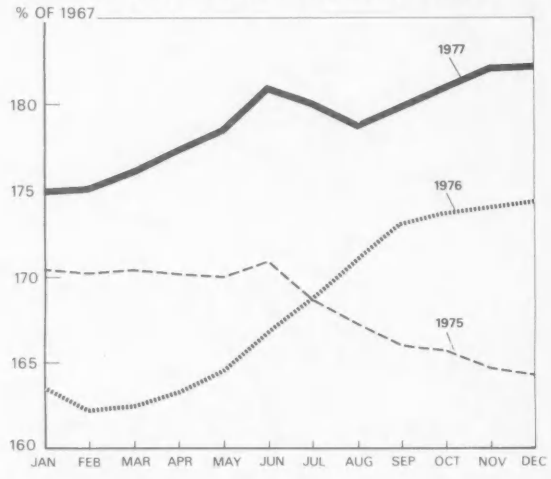
CANNED FRUIT: BLS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



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THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Principal contributors:
Jules V. Powell
202-447-7133
Ben W. Huang
202-447-7134

Commodity Economics Division
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Fruit Prices Higher

Fruit prices during the first half of 1978 will top a year earlier at all market levels, reflecting generally smaller supplies of both fresh and processed fruit. This year the citrus crop is expected to be 6 percent lower than last year, as reduced orange and lemon production more than offset a record large grapefruit crop. Cold storage stocks of fresh apples and pears are down from last year, and inventories of many canned fruits and orange juice are below year-earlier levels.

The February 1978 index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit stood at 195 (1967=100), 60 percent above year-earlier levels. Prices were higher for all fruits except grapefruit and lemons. However, the February price index was down considerably from last October's record high of 222, but was up moderately from January's 187.

Reflecting the strong grower prices, the January 1978 retail price index for fresh fruit, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, stood at 185.5 (1967=100), 13 percent above a year earlier.

The U.S. orange crop was forecast at 221.4 million boxes in early February, 9 percent below last year's record. Crops were estimated smaller for all producing areas except Arizona. Because of the smaller crop, fresh sales and processing use are running behind last season's pace. Florida citrus packers have processed moderately less frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) through mid-February. Last year a substantial quantity of oranges was salvaged for processing after the January freeze. Current indications point to a FCOJ pack for 1977/78 about the same to slightly larger. Indicated juice yields are up—1.25 gallons of 45 degree brix per box, compared with 1.07 gallons from the 1976/77 crop. With the sharply smaller carryover from the 1976/77 season, total supplies of FCOJ for the season will still be substantially less than in 1976/77. Reflecting a smaller crop and good processor demand, on-tree returns for all U.S. oranges so far this season have averaged sharply above last season's low levels.

Indicated U.S. grapefruit production is a record large 75.7 million boxes, 2 percent above 1976/77. Larger production is expected for all producing

areas except Texas. The movement of grapefruit for fresh sales into domestic and export channels so far this season was lagging last year's pace, but deliveries tc processors were moderately larger. On-tree returns to growers for all U.S. grapefruit have been substantially above year-earlier levels. However, returns for fresh sales in the months ahead are expected to advance seasonally but may be lower than last year when fresh grapefruit prices advanced considerably after the January 1977 freeze in Florida.

February 1 prospects point to lemon production 2 percent below the 1976/77 season. Total shipments of lemons for fresh sales through mid-February were slightly above last year as the increase in domestic movement more than offset the decrease in exports. The use of lemons for processing was running moderately behind last season's pace. In response to the smaller crop and good demand, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have averaged almost one-fifth above last year's low levels and are likely to continue so during the balance of the season.

Storage stocks of fresh apples at the beginning of February totaled 1.7 billion pounds, moderately less than a year ago. The average U.S. grower price for fresh apples in February was 13.6 cents per pound, 27 percent higher than at the same time in 1977. Retail prices will increase seasonally until the new harvest begins in late summer.

Supplies of canned noncitrus fruit on January 1 were smaller than last season, reflecting smaller carryin and good movement. Current stocks of most dried fruits, particularly raisins, are comparatively larger as this season's pack ran well ahead of the abnormally small pack last year. However, supplies of raisins and prunes are not burdensome.

Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and berries, particularly strawberries and cherries, are up moderately from last year. However, while the supply situation varies among the individual processed fruits, smaller supplies of the many canned fruit items will result in smaller supplies of processed fruit.

Wholesale prices for most canned noncitrus fruits have increased since last fall, in response to higher raw product prices and increased processing and marketing costs. By January 1978, the BLS index of canned fruit prices reached 183.6 (1967=100), 5 percent above a year ago. Prices are expected to remain moderately above year-earlier levels.

In January, the wholesale price index for dried and dehydrated fruits, at 262.6, was substantially lower than a year earlier, when the drastically reduced utilized raisin crop sent dried fruit prices soaring. In contrast, the January index of wholesale prices for frozen fruit and juices was sharply above the 1977 level. Wholesale prices are expected to remain near current levels and well above a year ago.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

With the seasonal increase in fruit supplies, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit had declined since last October's record high of 222 (1967=100) until January. The February 1978 index increased to 195 from 187 in January, 60 percent above year-earlier levels. Prices were higher than a year ago for all fruits except grapefruit and lemons. Smaller supplies, combined with good demand from processors, have contributed to sharply higher prices for oranges.

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	123	136	148	142
1974	133	140	148	142
1975	129	152	140	130
1976	130	134	127	137
1977	124	154	165	201
1978	[1]191			

[1]A two-month average.

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

With smaller cold storage stocks of most noncitrus fruits and smaller supplies of oranges available for fresh market, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit during the first half of 1978 is likely to remain substantially above a year earlier.

Retail prices for fresh fruit as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) price index averaged 185 (1967=100) for 1977, 15 percent above 1976. The January 1978 index of 185.5 was 7 percent below the record high of 200.2 reached in August, but was still 13 percent above a year ago. Higher prices were reported for all fresh fruits, particularly for oranges. Reduced orange supplies for fresh market combined with the substantially smaller stocks of fresh apples are expected to keep retail prices moderately to substantially higher during the first 6 months of 1978 than a year ago.

PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, FRUIT & ALL FARM PRODUCTS

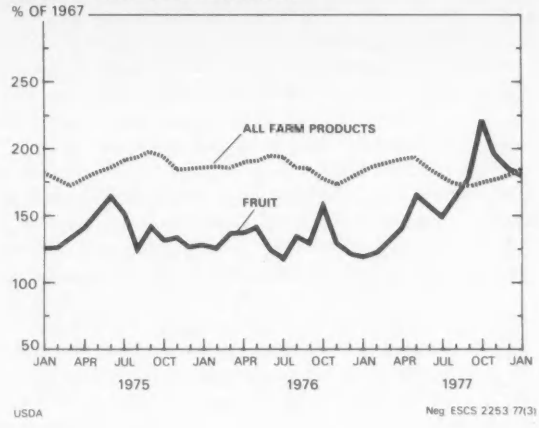


Table 2—Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	170	166
1977	172	190	193	185
1978	[1] 185.5			

[1] January, 1978 figure.

Source: Retail price, BLS.

Wholesale prices of canned fruit have strengthened in recent months, and by January 1978 the BLS wholesale price index reached 183.6 (1967=100), 5 percent above year-earlier levels. The higher price index was due primarily to higher contract prices for most noncitrus fruit and higher processing costs. In addition, demand for canned noncitrus fruit appears good both here and abroad. Thus, wholesale prices of canned fruit are expected to remain moderately above a year ago through the balance of the season.

Wholesale prices for frozen fruit have remained relatively stable in recent months, but the January 1978 index was still 5.4 percent above a year earlier. With cold storage holdings substantially larger than a year ago, particularly for strawberries, wholesale prices of frozen fruit will remain steady or decline slightly during the remainder of the season. In contrast, cold storage holdings of frozen concentrated orange juice are sharply smaller than last year. Prices are expected to remain sharply higher. The wholesale price index of dried and dehydrated fruit in January 1978 declined to levels substantially below last year's high levels, reflecting the sharp increase in supplies of raisins.

CITRUS

As of February 1, U.S. citrus production was expected to total 14.3 million tons (13.0 million metric tons), virtually the same as a month earlier and 6 percent below the record 1976/77 season. Oranges and lemons accounted for the decrease; production of grapefruit is record high.

The sub-freezing temperature in Florida on the nights of January 30 and 31, 1978 froze some fruit, but most of the citrus crop escaped serious damage. The effects of the freeze on the orange crop are expected to show up primarily in reduced juice yields. Currently, the orange juice yield for the 1977/78 crop is projected at 1.25 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box, compared with the January projection of 1.28 gallons. Grapefruit was unaffected.

Oranges

Crop Down Moderately

The U.S. orange crop was forecast at 221.4 million boxes (8.7 million metric tons), 9 percent below last year's record crop. Smaller production was estimated for all producing areas except Arizona. Output of early, mid-season, and Navel varieties, accounting for slightly over half of the crop, declined almost one-fourth from a year ago. The later Valencia crop was estimated at 108.7 million boxes, up one-tenth from last season.

In Florida, prospects were for a crop of 166 million boxes, 11 percent less than last season's record. The early and mid-season crops were expected to total 88 million boxes, almost one-fourth less than last season, while the Valencia crop was forecast to be almost a tenth larger.

The California forecast at 45 million boxes was 3 percent below last season. The Navel crop at 20 million boxes was down 22 percent. Because of the warm January rains, some Navel oranges were dropping. However, the losses were expected to be minimal. The Valencia crop was expected to total 25 million boxes, 19 percent larger than last season. The Valencia crop is in good condition except for wind scarring in areas affected by recent storms.

Texas orange prospects were 9 percent smaller than 1976/77, but the Arizona crop was expected to be 4 percent above last season.

Table 3—Citrus fruit: Production, 1975/76, 1976/77, and indicated 1977/78[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1977/78	Utilized		1977/78
	1975/76	1976/77		1975/76	1976/77	
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	28,300	25,600	20,000	1,061	960	750
Florida	98,800	115,000	88,000	4,446	5,175	3,960
Texas	3,700	4,400	3,900	157	187	166
Arizona	730	800	820	27	30	31
Total	131,530	145,800	112,720	5,691	6,352	4,907
Valencias:						
California	24,500	21,000	25,000	919	788	938
Florida	82,400	71,800	78,000	3,708	3,231	3,510
Texas	2,400	2,500	2,400	102	106	102
Arizona	1,950	3,150	3,300	73	118	124
Total	111,250	98,450	108,700	4,802	4,243	4,674
All Oranges:						
California	52,800	46,600	45,000	1,980	1,748	1,688
Florida	181,200	186,800	166,000	8,154	8,406	7,470
Texas	6,100	6,900	6,300	259	293	268
Arizona	2,680	3,950	4,120	100	148	155
Total oranges	242,780	244,250	221,420	10,493	10,595	9,581
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	49,100	51,500	54,000	2,088	2,189	2,296
Seedless	41,300	42,400	46,000	1,756	1,802	1,956
Pink	13,000	12,500	15,000	553	531	638
White	28,300	29,900	31,000	1,203	1,271	1,318
Other	7,800	9,100	8,000	332	387	340
Texas	10,700	12,400	10,700	428	496	428
Arizona	3,080	3,000	3,100	99	96	99
California	7,200	7,600	7,900	235	248	258
Desert Valleys	4,100	4,500	4,400	131	144	141
Other areas	3,100	3,100	3,500	104	104	117
Total grapefruit	70,080	74,500	75,700	2,850	3,029	3,081
Lemons:						
California	15,200	20,600	20,000	578	783	760
Arizona	2,420	5,000	5,100	92	190	194
Total lemons	17,620	25,600	25,100	670	973	954
Limes:						
Florida	1,080	1,000	500	43	40	20
Tangelos:						
Florida	5,500	4,800	4,800	248	216	216
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,400	3,300	3,200	162	157	162
Arizona	660	650	700	25	24	26
California	1,300	1,820	1,900	49	68	71
Total tangerines	5,360	5,770	5,800	236	249	249
Temples:						
Florida	5,500	3,800	5,200	248	171	234
Total	347,920	359,720	338,520	14,788	15,273	14,335

[1] The crop year with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; Other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples, 90 lbs.. [3] Navel and Miscellaneous. Varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

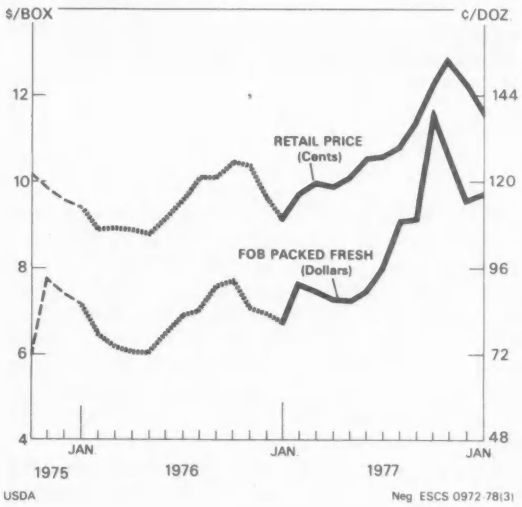
Market Prospects and Prices

As a result of the smaller crop, shipments of fresh oranges from Florida have lagged last year's pace. Florida's f.o.b. prices for early and mid-season varieties were sharply above year-earlier levels. Florida's delivered-in prices for oranges used for frozen concentrated juice have averaged $4.85 a box compared with $1.82 a year earlier. Smaller supplies of oranges available for fresh market and good processor demand have contributed to higher prices. However, prices may ease somewhat when the larger Valencia crop is available, but are still expected to be higher than a year ago.

Because of the smaller crop, shipments of Navel oranges for both fresh market and processing use from California and Arizona through mid-February were also substantially behind last season. F.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona Navels have declined from their highs early in the season, but were still sharply higher than a year ago. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices averaged $5.58 per carton, compared with $3.76 a year earlier. In view of good demand for fresh use, f.o.b. prices are likely to remain higher. However, prices may weaken somewhat when the larger supply of California-Arizona Valencias becomes available in spring.

With the seasonal increase in supplies, retail orange prices have declined from the record high of $1.54 per dozen last November. The BLS retail price of fresh oranges for January 1978 averaged $1.40 per dozen, compared with $1.09 last year. Prices are expected to remain above year-ago levels in view of the smaller supplies of oranges available for fresh market.

U.S. ORANGE PRICES



Smaller Supplies of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

Although this season's combined output of Florida oranges and Temples is forecast to be smaller than last season, the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) for the 1977/78 season is likely to be about the same to slightly larger than last year. Domestic supplies from other producing areas are likely to be held down somewhat by smaller Texas orange output and short supplies in California caused by last season's reported depletion of bulk inventories. Thus, with the substantially smaller carryin, total supplies of FCOJ are expected to be considerably smaller during 1977/78 than 1976/77.

Florida packers had processed 66.5 million gallons of FCOJ (excluding reprocessed) through February 18, a decrease of 8 percent from last season. Last year a substantial quantity of oranges was salvaged for processing after the January freeze. Total product movement so far this season was sharply behind last year's pace due primarily to higher prices. Canner list prices of FCOJ have been steady at $3.30 to $3.35 per dozen 6-ounce can (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries) until February 27 when the major Florida citrus packers raised the price to $3.55, compared with $2.60-$2.65 a year ago. However, retail prices have steadily advanced to a record high of 42.2 cents per 6-ounce can in January. This compares with 28 cents a year ago. If the prices persist at this level, movement of FCOJ is not expected to show any significant increase. Therefore, carryover into the 1978/79 season is expected to be up from the small quantity in stock at the beginning of 1977/78.

Movement of Chilled Orange Juice Lagging

Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice through February 18, at 64.4 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), was 13 percent less than a year ago. So far, domestic movement has also lagged last year because of higher prices. Average retail prices of chilled orange juice have steadily increased. The January BLS retail price averaged 70.0 cents per quart, compared with 56.4 cents in January 1977.

Good Movement of Canned Orange Juice

Canners' stocks of Florida canned orange juice as of February 18 were sharply below year-earlier levels as a result of smaller packs and larger movement. The canned orange juice pack in Texas so far this season is running moderately above a year ago. Despite higher prices, Florida packers have moved 4.5 million cases (24/2's) this season compared with 4.2 million cases a year earlier. Canned single-strength orange juice prices had been steady

Table 4-Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1969/70	142.9	100.7	70.5	1.24
1970/71	147.3	103.5	70.3	1.21
1971/72	142.3	104.4	73.4	1.29
1972/73	174.8	132.2	75.6	1.33
1973/74	171.1	132.5	77.4	1.30
1974/75	178.6	135.5	75.9	1.31
1975/76	186.7	144.5	77.4	1.29
1976/77	190.6	147.8	77.5	1.07
1977/78	170.7			[2] 1.25

[1] Includes tangelos, Temples, and honey tangerines. [2] Estimated.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

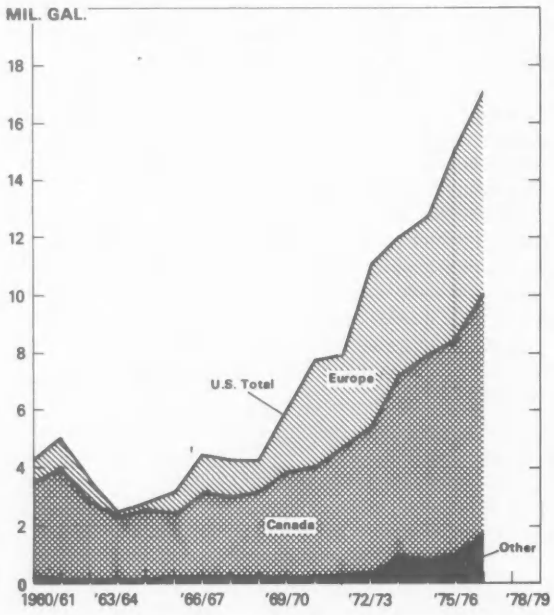
at $6.60 to $7.00 per case (12/46 ounces) until January 21 when Florida packers raised the price to $7.35; this compares with $5.50 a year ago.

Export Prospects

Shipments abroad of fresh oranges from Florida through mid-February were sharply less than a year earlier, while exports of California fresh oranges were up slightly. The export market may improve somewhat later in the season, as Japan has agreed to increase its import quota of U.S. oranges from 15,000 to 45,000 tons annually. However, the California orange growers will likely benefit more than Florida orange growers, since one-half of these orange exports will be permitted only from June through August, after most of the Florida oranges have been marketed.

Exports of FCOJ during the first two months of the 1977/78 season (November-December) were also lagging from last year's pace. Smaller exports may be attributed to higher prices. However, exports of FCOJ to Japan could improve even though Japan still accounts for a very small portion. Japan has agreed to increase the import quota of our frozen concentrated citrus juice from 1,000 to 4,000 tons annually.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FROZEN
*Concentrated Orange Juice**



*SEASON BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1.

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Grapefruit

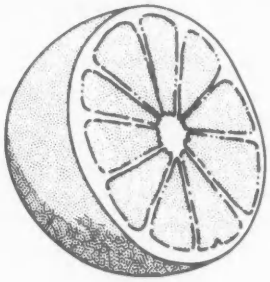
Record Crop in Prospect

As of February 1, the 1977/78 U.S. grapefruit crop was forecast at a record 75.7 million boxes (2.8 million metric tons), 2 percent above 1976/77. Larger production was expected for all producing areas except Texas.

Florida growers expect to harvest a record crop of 54 million boxes, an increase of 5 percent from last season. The California crop, at 7.9 million boxes, was 4 percent above the 1976/77 season. The Arizona crop of 3.1 million boxes was 3 percent above last season. In Texas, the crop was placed at 10.7 million boxes, 14 percent less than last season.

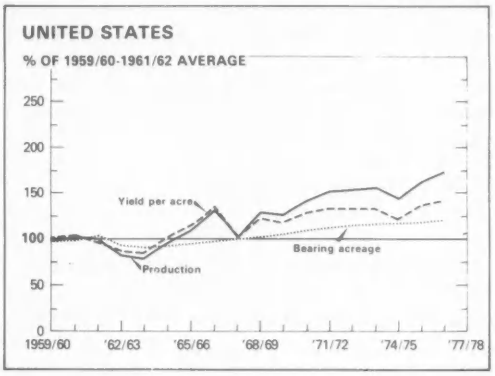
Historical trend data for bearing acreage, production, and yield per acre for U.S. grapefruit and by States from 1959/60 to 1976/77 are shown in figure 1. The continued increase in Florida grapefruit production has been due to the increase in both bearing acreage and yield. The bearing acreage was a record 119,300 acres in 1976/77 and yields also improved to a record 18.4 tons per acre. Increased production in Texas, on the other hand, was largely the result of improved yields.

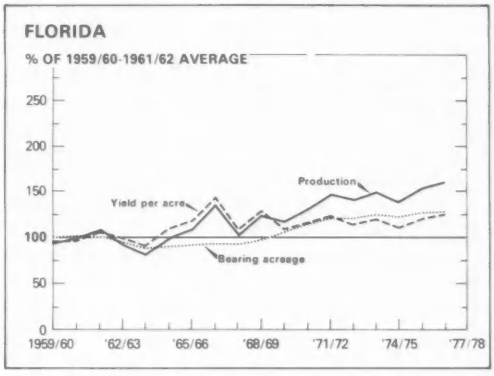
Harvest of grapefruit was 29 percent complete on February 1, compared with 37 percent on the

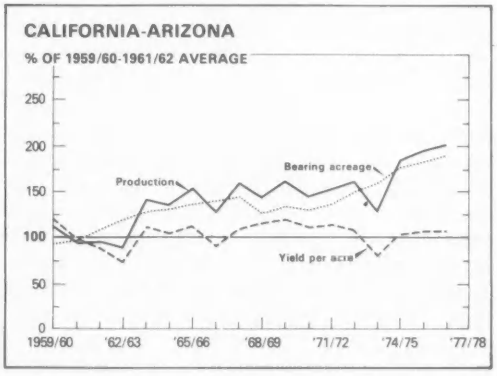


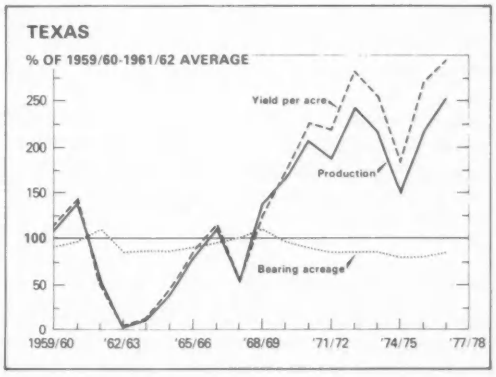
GRAPEFRUIT:

ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION









YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER

USDA Figure 1 NEG. ESCS 1007-78 (2)

same date last year. In Florida, harvest was 32 percent complete, compared with 45 percent last season. Harvest was also lagging in California and Arizona, but was ahead of last year in Texas where 34 percent of the crop had been picked.

Market Outlook

The movement of fresh grapefruit from Florida into domestic marketing channels this season was slightly ahead of last year's pace, but deliveries to processors were considerably larger. Export shipments have shown a substantial decline, as demand from Canadian and European markets weakened substantially from last season. Shipments to Japan, our primary market, showed a moderate increase from last season. However, export prospects to Japan will improve further as the Japanese government has lifted the ban on imports of OPP (Ortho-phenyl-plenol) treated grapefruit.

F.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit were averaging above a year ago until early February. Last year, Florida fresh grapefruit prices advanced sharply after Florida lifted the embargo on shipments of fresh citrus from the State following the freeze in January 1977. Therefore, in mid-February, f.o.b. prices for Indian River white seedless grapefruit were quoted at $2.89 per 4/5 bushel box, compared with $3.39 a year earlier. However, because of a substantially large quantity of grapefruit salvaged for processing in 1977, the delivered-in prices for Florida grapefruit for processing use in early February 1977 fell. Thus, despite the larger crop, 1978 grapefruit prices for processing use have remained considerably above the 1977 distress prices. In view of the remaining supplies being slightly larger than a year ago, f.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit are expected to remain below last year for the balance of the season, and prices for processing use are likely to remain higher than a year ago.

With the seasonal increase in supplies, retail prices of fresh grapefruit had steadily declined until January 1978. January retail price advanced slightly from December and is substantially above year-earlier levels.

Larger Grapefruit Juice Pack

The Florida citrus packers have processed 6.5 million cases (24/2's) of canned grapefruit juice (excluding reconstituted) through February 18, an increase of 14 percent from last season. Movement so far this season has been running moderately behind last year's pace. Thus, with the considerably larger carryover at the beginning of the season, the stocks-on-hand as of February 18 were three-fourths more than a year earlier. Because of weak demand and heavy supply, canners are offering a promotional allowance off list price during January 23 through March 3. This brings net price down to $4.77 from the $5.25 per dozen (46-ounce can) list. Prices were at $5.00 in February of last year.

Likewise, the total pack of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 18 has also shown a sharp increase of 36 percent over last season. Thus, with the carryover and movement near the levels of a year ago, the stocks-on-hand as of February 18 were almost triple a year ago.

The net pack of Florida frozen concentrated grapefruit juice so far this season has also been running sharply ahead of last season's pace. However, even with a 14-percent increase in movement, the stocks-on-hand were over one-third more than a year ago. In response to the larger stocks, the Florida packers are also offering a promotional allowance for frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. From January 23 through March 3, the effective selling price is $2.40 per dozen 6-ounce can (Florida canneries), 20 cents off list. Prices in February 1977 were $2.20.

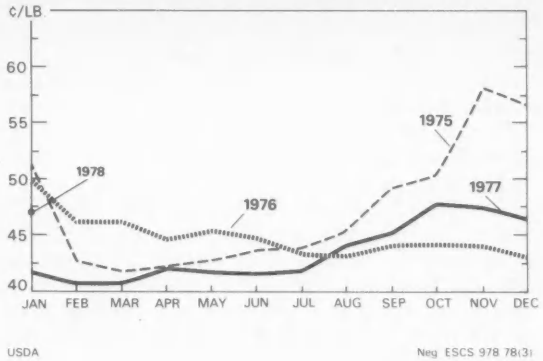
Lemons

As of February 1, U.S. lemon production for 1977/78 was estimated at 25.1 million boxes (865,000 metric tons), 2 percent below last year. California's lemon crop was expected to total 20 million boxes, 3 percent less than the 1976/77 crop. Prospects for Arizona's crop, at 5.1 million boxes, were 2 percent above last season.

Harvest of California's lemons by February 1, at 31 percent completion, has fallen 9 percentage points behind last season's pace. Arizona, with harvest 80 percent complete, is 2 percentage points behind last season's rate.

Total shipments of lemons for fresh sales through February 18 were slightly above last year's levels, as the increase in domestic movement more than offset the decrease in exports. The substantially larger 1977/78 lemon crop in Spain has caused our shipments to Europe to be sharply smaller than a year ago. However, our exports to Japan continue to surge, up 11 percent from last year. In response to the smaller crop and good demand, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have averaged almost one-fifth above last year's low levels. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons for domestic sales were quoted at $5.75 per carton (38 pounds net) compared with $4.90 a year ago. With the remaining supplies being only slightly above a year earlier, prices of fresh lemons are likely to remain higher.

LEMONS: U.S. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES



Movement of lemons for processing use so far this season was running moderately behind last season's pace.

Other Citrus

The 1977/78 production of Temples in Florida was forecast at 4.7 million boxes, 24 percent above the freeze-reduced 1976/77 crop. The crop was 31 percent harvested by February 1, compared with 39 percent on the same date last year. Through mid-February, fresh sales were three-fourths larger than the corresponding period a year ago, while processing use was down 8 percent. F.o.b. prices declined to slightly above last year's high levels in mid-February when they again turned upward.

The U.S. tangerine crop was expected to total 5.8 million boxes (226,000 metric tons), slightly more than last season. Florida growers expected to utilize 3.2 million boxes of this year's crop. Harvest is virtually completed in Florida. The California crop was expected to total 1.9 million boxes, 4 percent above last season. Production in Arizona was estimated at 0.7 million boxes, 8 percent above the 1976/77 season. Fresh sales for Florida tangerines were down one-fifth from last season, while processing use was almost one-third larger than the corresponding period of a year ago. A substantial proportion of tangerines was processed for frozen concentrated tangerine juice. F.o.b. prices for Florida tangerines at shipping point are expected to average substantially higher this season.

Florida's tangelo crop was forecast at 4.8 million boxes, the same as last season. Harvest was 94 percent complete as of February 1. Fresh sales this season have been considerably smaller, while processing use was substantially above last year's level. F.o.b. prices for tangelos averaged $4.08 per carton this season compared with $2.92 last year.

NONCITRUS

U.S. fruit growers harvested an estimated 11.8 million tons of deciduous fruits and berries during 1977. This was about 5 percent greater than the previous year but slightly less than in 1975. Despite the drought, California was responsible for nearly all of the increase. The greatest tonnage increases were shown in apples, apricots, tart cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and straw-

Table 5—Fruits and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States, 1968-77

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
			1,000 acres		
1968	1,001.5	1,602.1	81.9	298.3	2,983.8
1969	1,074.6	1,601.4	81.3	315.3	3,072.6
1970	1,122.4	1,576.5	81.4	340.8	3,121.1
1971	1,185.7	1,543.0	82.8	363.0	3,174.5
1972	1,157.8	1,531.7	84.7	381.4	3,155.6
1973	1,180.6	1,535.3	88.1	396.7	3,200.7
1974	1,188.8	1,560.4	90.1	417.8	3,257.1
1975	1,181.3	1,700.5	94.8	435.8	3,412.4
1976	1,178.4	1,645.5	100.7	448.0	3,372.6
1977	1,162.8	1,657.9	107.8	471.0	3,399.5

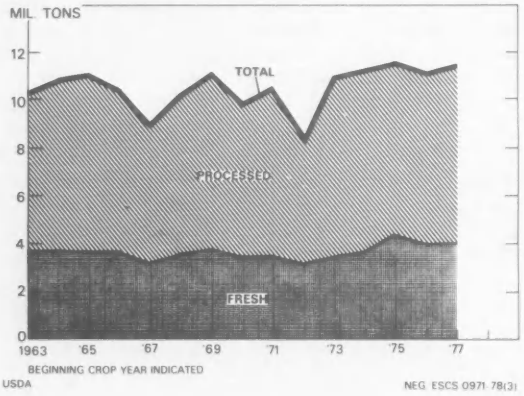
[1] Oranges, tangerines, temples, tangelos, grapefruit, lemons, and limes. [2] Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots. [3] Figs, nectarines, olives, avocados, dates, persimmons, and pomegranates. [4] Walnuts, almonds, and filberts.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

berries. The largest declines were in sweet cherries, cranberries, olives, and pears. Bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit during 1977 increased slightly over a year earlier, but remained below the peak of 1975.

The value of utilized production of 19 major deciduous fruits (excluding strawberries), at $2.2 billion, increased 10 percent over 1976. Grapes, apples, and peaches led the increases in value, while olives, cranberries, and dates displayed the largest declines. The overall increase in crop values, despite larger supplies, reflects higher prices paid by processors last year and an increase in the general price level.

NONCITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION



Apples

Supplies Up

The 1977 U.S. commercial apple crop totaled 6.7 billion pounds utilized, 5 percent more than in 1976 but 6 percent below 1975, when a record of 7.1 billion pounds was utilized. The large crop was the result of higher production in Eastern and Central States, up 15 and 12 percent, respectively. Both areas suffered spring freeze damage to the 1976 crop. Production in the Western States totaled nearly 3.0 billion pounds, off 6 percent from the 1976 crop and 2 percent below 1975. Washington's crop, the largest in the nation, slipped 7 percent from a year earlier to 2.1 billion pounds.

Red Delicious remained the nation's leading variety, representing 35 percent of the total U.S. crop. Golden Delicious remained at 18 percent of the U.S. total, but McIntosh increased its share to 10 percent, up from 8 percent a year earlier. Each of the other varieties comprised less than 10 percent of the total.

Remaining Stocks Down

Reflecting strong movement this season, stocks of apples in cold storage at the end of January amounted to 1.7 billion pounds, moderately less than the smaller crop at a comparable time a year earlier. Slightly more than two-thirds of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, moderately more than a year ago. A large decrease in stocks in regular storage—down nearly 18 percent from a year earlier—reflects the continued growth of controlled atmosphere storage. As expected, stocks in the Northwest comprised nearly three-fifths of the apples in storage. The Middle Atlantic States—a major processing area—held about one-fifth of the apple storage stocks.

Cold storage holdings reported include apples for both fresh and processing use. However, the location of the stored apples and the current market prices for fresh apples together indicate that holdings for processing were larger than a year earlier, while supplies for fresh use for the remainder of the 1977/78 season were smaller.

Table 6—Apple production by leading varieties and State, 1976 and 1977

Leading varieties	U.S. production		Percentage of U.S. total apple production		Leading producing States	State production as percentage of U.S. production by variety	
	1976	1977	1976	1977		1976	1977
	Million pounds		*Percent*			*Percent*	
Delicious	2,423.3	2,322.0	38	35	Washington	59	55
Golden Delicious	1,152.7	1,210.5	18	18	Washington	54	53
McIntosh	543.3	680.9	8	10	New York	40	44
Rome Beauty	481.5	475.5	7	7	New York	22	22
Jonathan	304.2	353.9	5	5	Michigan	41	40
York Imperial	193.3	269.7	3	4	Pennsylvania	38	40
Total	5,098.3	5,312.5	79	79			

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 7—Apple cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Million pounds											
1975												
Regular	659	333	157	71	14	8	4	10	747	2,214	1,826	1,276
C.A.	1,015	882	612	364	170	44	9	1	281	1,240	1,290	1,293
Total	1,674	1,215	769	435	184	52	13	11	1,028	3,454	3,116	2,569
1976												
Regular	814	410	188	134	82	42	29	10	262	1,931	1,481	986
C.A.	1,273	1,153	911	632	338	132	24	1	90	1,235	1,288	1,263
Total	2,087	1,563	1,099	766	420	174	53	11	352	3,166	2,769	2,249
1977												
Regular	564	308	115	66	36	14	4	14	743	1,861	1,380	840
C.A.	1,212	1,027	798	539	293	153	53	(1)	292	1,281	1,331	1,298
Total	1,776	1,335	913	605	329	167	57	14	1,035	3,142	2,711	2,138
1978												
Regular	460											
C.A.	1,210											
Total	1,670											

[1] Less than 1 million lb.

C.A.—Controlled atmosphere.

Source: Cold Storage, SRS.

Market Outlook

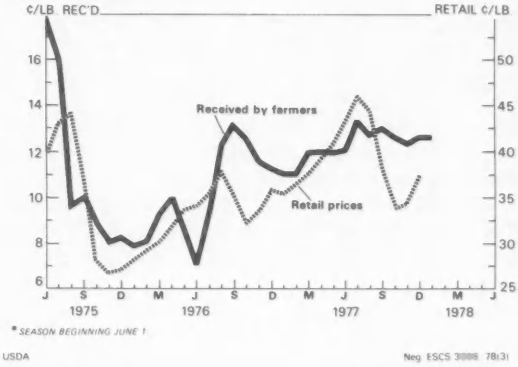
Reflecting the larger crop and higher grower prices, shipments of apples to fresh market through mid-January were running slightly ahead of last year's pace with most of the increases occurring in the Eastern States. Shipments from Washington, where most of the apples are for fresh use, were about 5 percent smaller through January.

Larger shipments from the Eastern States have been reflected in slightly lower f.o.b. shipping point prices in the East, particularly for the predominant Eastern varieties, McIntosh and Jonathan. However, f.o.b. prices for Red and Golden Delicious apples, the predominant Western varieties, have been substantially above a year ago. In February, the U.S. average price received by growers for fresh use was 13.6 cents per pound, 27 percent higher than in 1977.

These higher prices have been reflected at the retail level since last fall. The U.S. average retail prices in January 1978 reached a high of 39.1 cents per pound, compared with 35.5 cents per pound in 1977 and 28.2 cents the previous year.

With remaining supplies of apples smaller, both grower and retail prices are expected to remain higher than a year ago. The U.S. season average price to growers for the 1977 apple crop for all uses was estimated at 9.3 cents per pound, about 6 percent higher than in 1976. Total value of the U.S. utilized commercial crop is estimated at $621 million, compared with $566 million in 1976.

U.S. APPLE PRICES*



Exports Up

U.S. exports of fresh apples continue strong. During July-December 1977, total exports of fresh apples amounted to 196 million pounds, an increase of 36 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. Most of the increase resulted from larger exports to France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands—countries which had experienced drastic reductions in their domestic crops. Exports also were larger to Latin America, Hong Kong, and other countries. Exports to Canada, our largest customer, were down slightly from a year earlier.

During July-December 1977, U.S. imports of fresh apples totaled about 29.5 million pounds, up

from 26 million pounds a year earlier. A substantial boost in imports from Canada was chiefly responsible for the increase. However, our apple imports from New Zealand, our second largest supplier, were also greater than a year earlier.

Avocados

Increasing Production

The utilized avocado production during the 1976/77 season, at a record 141,100 tons, was nearly two-thirds larger than the short 1975/76 crop and 11 percent more than the large 1974/75 crop. The increase was mainly due to the larger California crop, more than double the production of a year earlier. The California crop, at 120,000 tons, accounted for 85 percent of the U.S. production. Florida's production of 21,100 tons was down more than a quarter from the 1975/76 season.

As a result of the larger crop, the U.S. average avocado price per ton received by growers declined to $563 in 1976/77 from $826 a year earlier. Prices in California averaged $590 per ton, down sharply from a year ago, while Florida's price at $410 was up slightly. California accounted for 89 percent of the value of the U.S. production.

California is anticipating a marketing crop of 190,000 tons as its optimum production in the near future. New plantings of avocado trees have been going in at a rate of about 5,000 acres per year in recent years. The 1977/78 California crop is estimated to be 82,500 tons, but some of this tonnage was lost in the high winds of early January and the excessive rains later. The January winds blew about 10 thousand tons on the ground. Of these, about 4 thousand tons were salvaged.

Canada and Japan are the largest customers for U.S. avocados and exports to these countries usually account for 2 to 3 percent of total U.S. production.

Bananas

U.S. imports of bananas during 1977 totaled 4.7 billion pounds, a substantial increase over 1976. Supplies from Honduras increased from the low level of 1975 and imports from that country were second only to Costa Rica in 1977. Imports from Costa Rica supply us with about one-fourth of our total banana imports. Ecuador was third, accounting for approximately one-fifth of our total imports.

The U.S. average retail price (BLS) of bananas in 1977 was 25.5 cents per pound, 9 percent above the 1976 average. Prices ranged from 23.0 cents in January to 27.4 cents in March, April, and May in 1977. January 1978 prices averaged 24.8 cents. The BLS wholesale price averaged $5.01 per 40-pound box (10.4 cents per pound) during 1977, up 6.6 percent from a year earlier. However, the January 1978, wholesale price stood at $4.66 per 40-pound box—the highest January on record—and if the usual seasonal pattern prevails, consumers can look for higher banana prices in supermarkets this spring. However, banana prices usually moderate when domestic fruit supplies come on the market in early summer.

Grapes

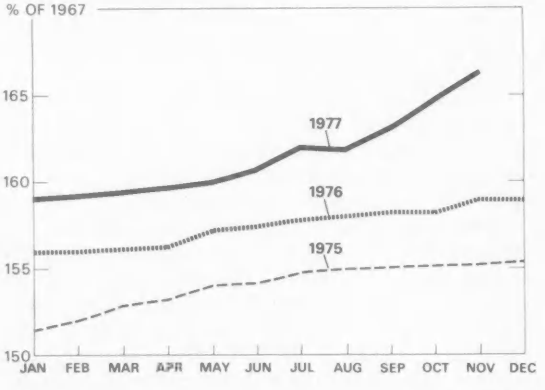
1977 Crop Down Slightly

The 1977 utilized U.S. grape crop totaled 4.2 million tons, up 4 percent from 1976, but 3 percent less than 2 seasons ago. The 1977 total was less than last year due to abandonment of 305,350 tons, or 7 percent of the crop in 1977.

California's grape crop of 3.9 million tons was only slightly less than in 1976, despite the drought, and accounted for 93 percent of the U.S. total. The decline in the production of raisin varieties—down 15 percent—was offset by increases in the production of wine and table varieties—up 19 and 12 percent, respectively. In fact, the production of wine varieties increased to a new record 1.6 million tons.

Grape production in other States totaled 311,750 tons, down approximately a quarter from the 1976 crop, with smaller crops reported in nearly all of the major producing States. Over half of the U.S. grape crop is usually crushed for wine. This year, 57 percent of the utilized production was crushed. In California this year 94 percent of the wine variety crop was crushed, as well as 60 percent of the table varieties and 31 percent of the raisin varieties. In 1976, nearly 40 percent of the raisin varieties were crushed. The larger tonnage of raisin varieties crushed for wine in 1976 was due to September rains which ruined grapes for raisins. These were partially salvaged by crushing.

TABLE & DESSERT WINES
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



USDA

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About 2.3 million tons of 1977 California grapes were crushed for wine in 1977, up moderately from a year earlier. Total shipments of wine from California for the first 11 months of 1977 reached 263 million gallons, up moderately from the corresponding period a year ago, and continuing the upward trend in wine shipment. New crop wine is generally not ready for shipment before January. Prices for bulk wine have been increasing for about a year and one-half and in early February were averaging about 15 percent higher than a year ago. Raisin production is the second most important outlet for grapes, and this year nearly 27 percent of the entire U.S. grape crop was utilized in this outlet. Fresh usage represented 10 percent of the U.S. grape crop, while the remaining 6 percent was used for canning, juice, jams, jellies, etc.

Grower Prices Higher

The 1977 U.S. average price received by growers for grapes for all uses was estimated at $183 per ton, up from $155 in 1976 and $142 per ton in 1975. As usual, prices varied widely among producing areas, among the varieties, and by end uses. For example, Arizona growers received an average of $955 per ton for grapes (primarily for fresh market), while California growers received about $260 per ton for their table varieties. The average price received by California growers for all grapes was $179 per ton, 18 percent higher than a year earlier. New York growers who managed to salvage their grapes received $220 per ton, nearly 30 percent greater than a year earlier.

Fresh grape shipments from California through mid-January this season totaled 17,400 carlot equivalents, down moderately from a year earlier. In mid-February, shipping point prices for Emperors f.o.b. Central San Joaquin Valley, California were reported at $6.00 per 23-pound lug, compared with $6.50 a year earlier. Fresh prices are expected to remain slightly below last year's level for the remainder of this season. January 31 stocks, mostly Emperors, totaled 27 million pounds, more than double the amount at the same period a year earlier.

Pears

Pear Crop Second Largest on Record

Utilized production of pears in 1977 was 785,500 tons, the second largest on record. Utilized production in the Western States, at 738,600 tons, accounted for 94 percent of the U.S. utilized crop, down only 7 percent from the 1976 record. All Pacific Coast States shared in the decline.

Utilized production of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States totaled 543,000 tons in 1977, 4 percent below 1976. Utilized production of other varieties, at 195,600 tons, was 14 percent below last year's crop and accounted for 25 percent of the U.S. pear crop, compared with 28 percent last year.

Processing use accounted for 61 percent of the pear crop, compared with 59 percent in 1976. The slight increase in processing usage is attributed to the larger proportion of other-than-Bartlett types of pears processed. The percentages of Bartlett pears

Table 8—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1975, 1976, and 1977

State	1975	1976	1977	Pacific Coast	1975	1976	1977
	Tons				*Tons*		
Connecticut	1,900	700	1,500	Washington:			
				Bartlett	133,500	140,000	138,000
New York	17,500	8,000	16,000	Other	85,500	95,000	87,000
Pennsylvania	4,500	3,700	4,700	Total	219,000	235,000	225,000
Michigan	15,000	7,000	12,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	79,000	82,000	79,000
Idaho	1,650	2,000	1,800	Other	91,000	125,000	100,000
Colorado	6,000	6,400	6,000	Total	170,000	207,000	179,000
Utah	4,100	5,300	4,900	California:			
				Bartlett	297,000	345,000	326,000
Washington	219,000	235,000	225,000	Other	6,350	8,500	8,600
Oregon	170,000	207,000	179,000	Total	303,350	353,500	334,600
California	303,350	353,500	334,600	3 States:			
				Bartlett	509,500	567,000	543,000
				Other	182,850	228,500	195,600
United States	743,000	828,600	785,500	Total	692,350	795,500	738,600

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

used fresh and for processing declined proportionately with the size of the Bartlett crop. However, the use of other types of pears for processing increased to 18 percent (up from 15 percent in 1976) and the proportions used fresh declined to 82 percent. Bartletts usually account for 90 percent of the processed pears and about 36 percent of the pears sold on the fresh market.

Stocks Substantially Lower

The smaller harvest of winter pears on the Pacific Coast last fall has resulted in substantially smaller storage stocks. The combined production of pears other than Bartlett in Oregon and Washington was estimated at 187,000 tons, 15 percent less than in 1976. Cold storage stocks of the other-than-Bartlett varieties, mostly D'Anjou and Bosc in cold storage at the beginning of February, amounted to 109 million pounds, down 38 percent from a year earlier.

Because of smaller supplies, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima, Washington, have been substantially above year-earlier levels since late November. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $9.00 per box (90-135's), compared with $6.00-$6.25 a year ago. Even at the higher prices, demand for fresh pears appears to be very strong this season. Through mid-February, total fresh pear unloads in 41 major markets were only 8 percent less than a year earlier.

With smaller cold storage holdings, prices are expected to continue well above year-earlier levels for the balance of the season. With early-season's prices above year-earlier levels, the U.S. season average price to growers for the 1977 fresh pear crop has been tentatively estimated at $169 per ton, compared with $144 in 1976. Average grower prices for pears for processing use (except dried) are estimated at $117 per ton in 1977, compared with $112 in 1976. However, average prices for Bartlett pears from Pacific Coast States are estimated sharply above a year earlier. Bartlett pear prices by uses and percentage changes from 1976 are as follows: fresh $156 per ton, up 21 percent; canned $133 per ton, up 8 percent; other processed, except dried, $122 per ton, up 3 percent; and all uses $130 per ton, up 7 percent.

Foreign Trade Brisk

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July-December 1977 amounted to approximately 55 million pounds, compared with 47 million pounds during the same period a year earlier. Large increases in exports to West Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were registered because of very short pear crops in those areas last year. Exports to Latin America were also up sharply. These increases were partially offset by a sharp decline in exports to Canada, the largest foreign buyer of U.S. pears.

Imports of fresh pears during calendar year 1977 were 9.4 million pounds, a decrease of 42 percent from 1976. Traditionally, Australia is the major supplier, but during 1976, imports from Australia were down more than 40 percent, and imports from Chile, our second most important supplier, were down more than 35 percent from the 1976 calendar year.

Strawberries

Production Up

U.S. commercial strawberry production during 1977 totaled nearly 651 million pounds, moderately above 1976. This increase resulted from a larger area harvested—34,300 acres, up from 33,750—and higher yields—19,000 pounds per acre, up from 16,900 pounds in 1976. Nearly all of the increase resulted from California production. The California strawberry crop, at 522 million pounds, was up nearly a quarter above 1976, and resulted from both increased acreage and increased yields. California increased its share of the total U.S. crop to 80 percent, up from 74 percent a year earlier. Reflecting the severe winter of 1976, production in most of the other important strawberry-producing States was down. Oregon's production, at 35 million pounds, was down 27 percent; Washington's, down 20 percent; and Michigan's, down 13 percent.

Both the fresh market and processing outlets shared in the larger strawberry crop. Fresh use increased more than production and the price was up reflecting increased fresh market demand. The average grower price for U.S. strawberries in 1977 was $33 per hundredweight (cwt.), up slightly from a year earlier. Higher grower prices were recorded for fresh market use—$38.90 per hundredweight, compared with $37.60 a year earlier—but, reflecting heavy supplies, prices for strawberries for processing sank to $22.40, down from $24.50 in 1976.

Strawberry Imports Up Sharply

The following table shows imports of fresh and frozen strawberries for the past 5 years. Most of the imports for both items originate in Mexico.

Table 9—U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	
1972	43.2	85.2
1973	38.9	113.7
1974	43.7	117.1
1975	31.2	97.5
1976	21.6	49.6
1977	24.7	97.0

Despite heavy domestic supplies, imports of fresh and processed strawberries rebounded from the low levels of 1976, when the Mexican crop was severely damaged by a freeze.

1978 Winter Crop Prospects

Florida growers intended to harvest 2,000 acres of strawberries during the winter quarter 1978. This would be one-third more than harvested in 1977. In early January, the Florida crop was in good condition and the earliest strawberries were of fair to good quality. Opening f.o.b. prices for Florida strawberries were substantially above last year, when Florida strawberries were damaged by the January freeze. However, Florida strawberries account for only about 3 percent of the total U.S. production. Contrary to last year, when California was suffering from a drought, strawberries in Southern California are receiving too much water this winter. Growers are expecting more normal conditions as the season progresses.

However, in anticipation of a record large strawberry crop in California this year, the California Strawberry Advisory Board has announced the biggest promotional budget in its history. A total of $1.6 million will be made available for advertising and promotion of both fresh and processed strawberries. For the first time, television will be used as an advertising medium, particularly in the peak season of April and May.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

As the result of a moderate increase in the Nation's production of noncitrus fruit during the 1977 season, most of the completed packs of fruit are running slightly to moderately ahead of the 1976/77 output. Even though the 1977/78 carryin of the 11 canned items (table 28) was substantially smaller than in the 1976/77 season, total supplies of these items for the 1977/78 season were slightly above a year ago. Shipments of canned noncitrus fruit through January 1 were running ahead of last year's pace. Consequently, January 1 stocks were moderately smaller this year. Current stocks of most dried fruits—particularly raisins and prunes—were larger as a result of moderately to sharply larger packs. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruit and berries—particularly cherries (both sweet and tart), peaches and strawberries—are sharply above last year's levels. Thus, an adequate supply situation for most processed noncitrus fruit items will continue at least until the new packing season gets underway.

While new lists vary from packer to packer, prices for most canned fruit items are above last year's levels because of higher raw product prices negotiated last year and higher processing costs. However, prices for some items appear to be weakening, as several packers are offering promotional allowances off list prices. Industry sources anticipate a slight decline in prices for some canned fruit items in the months ahead.

Canned

Moderate Increase in 1977/78 Pack

Although the packing season is not completed, data available so far indicate that the 1977/78 U.S. pack of canned noncitrus fruit will be moderately larger than the small pack of the 1976/77 season. Completed packs of most of the leading canned fruit items reported to date are above a year ago except apricots, fruit cocktail, freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums. The packs of these individual fruits are shown in table 28. Current indications point to a larger pack of canned applesauce this season. The canning season for pineapple is still in progress but the carryin at the beginning of the season was 29 percent larger and the pack through October was up 6 percent over a year earlier.

Supplies Up Moderately

Total supplies of canned fruit for the 1977/78 marketing season were slightly above those of a year ago as the larger pack more than offset the smaller carryin at the beginning of the season. Shipments of canned fruit this season have shown a mixed picture with overall movement through January 1, running moderately ahead of last year's pace. Thus, available data for canned noncitrus items indicate January 1, 1978 stocks were about 5 percent smaller than a year ago.

Supplies of canned cling peaches available for the remainder of the season are substantially larger due primarily to a substantial increase in the pack as shipments were also larger than last year. The inventory of canned tart cherries on January 1 remained particularly tight because of a near-zero carryin and strong movement to refill market pipelines early in the season. Stocks of canned sweet cherries were also substantially lower because of the smaller crop and smaller pack last year. Canned apricot stocks also were sharply below the unusually large stocks of the past 2

years. Lower stocks were also registered for fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, freestone peaches, and purple plums. However, inventories of clingstone peaches and mixed fruits were substantially to sharply higher than a year ago.

F.o.b. prices for the individual canned fruits have largely reflected the supply situation. Wholesale prices have strengthened in recent months, and by January, the BLS price index for canned fruit reached 183.6 (1967=100), 5 percent above a year ago. Since remaining supplies of most canned fruits are smaller than a year ago, the wholesale price index is expected to remain moderately above last year's level.

Exports Show Substantial Gains

Led by substantial increases in exports of canned fruit cocktail and canned cling peaches, U.S. aggregate exports of canned noncitrus fruit during June-December were substantially above those of a comparable period for a year earlier. Increased demand from Canada and Europe for most canned fruit items accounted for the total increase. The outlook for exports of canned fruits during the remainder of the pack year will be affected by supplies in competing countries—primarily Australia and South Africa—and the value of the U.S. dollar in international trade.

Frozen Fruit

The supply of frozen noncitrus fruits and berries in cold storage on January 31 was moderately above the year-earlier volume. The largest increases were registered by peaches, strawberries, and cherries.

Strawberries are the leading frozen fruit. Storage stocks on January 31 were up 24 percent from a year ago, reflecting increased production in the U.S. and larger imports from Mexico. Despite the larger supplies, wholesale prices for frozen strawberries—at $4.94 per dozen 10-oz. packages in January—was five percent above a year earlier, reflecting increased costs of processing and the rise in the general price level.

The frozen cherry pack was also up sharply in 1977 after the drastically reduced tart cherry crop of 1976. Cold storage stocks of both tart and sweet frozen cherries were 43 percent larger than a year earlier.

In contrast, stocks of most of the bushberries were moderately to substantially smaller than a year earlier. However, larger supplies of many frozen fruits and the degree of substitutability among all frozen fruits will keep prices of all items at near current levels for the remainder of this season.

Inventories of frozen fruits will decline from now until spring, when new packing activity begins. Stocks of frozen fruits normally reach a seasonal peak in the fall.

Dried Fruit

U.S. dried fruit production in 1977/78 runs substantially above that of the preceding season. A sharp increase in raisin production was primarily responsible.

California raisin output, estimated at 247,400 tons (dried basis), is 13 percent above the 1976 output. Total 1977/78 supplies are expected to be substantially larger than last season. Despite lower prices and promotional allowances, shipments through December 1977 (August-December) were running lower than last year with decreases registered in both domestic markets and exports. Consequently, stocks-on-hand as of January 1 were substantially above year-earlier levels.

Table 10--Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1975-78

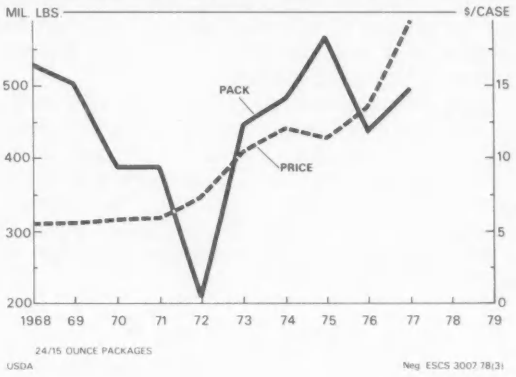
Frozen fruit	1975	1976	1977	1978[1]
	Thousand pounds			
Apples	81,392	77,604	98,446	97,135
Apricots	8,950	10,357	11,608	11,037
Blackberries	13,892	12,763	11,014	7,607
Blueberries	33,063	21,383	23,214	22,036
Boysenberries	3,677	4,769	2,311	2,056
Cherries, tart (RSP)	[2] 71,496	[2] 83,224	[2] 42,262	46,919
Cherries, sweet				13,382
Grapes	5,308	6,008	6,910	6,085
Peaches	42,639	40,988	52,429	60,302
Raspberries, Red	15,305	17,707	12,182	10,418
Raspberries, Black	1,488	2,065	1,491	1,079
Strawberries	132,284	104,118	92,157	114,086
Other frozen fruits	160,793	141,082	144,970	131,309
Total frozen fruits	570,287	522,068	498,994	523,451

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes both sweet and tart cherries.

Because of substantially larger supplies, wholesale prices of raisins have dropped from the beginning of the season. The BLS wholesale price of raisins in January was $15.92 per case (24/15 oz.), compared with $20.82 in January 1977. However, despite the larger crop, the season average price received by growers has been estimated at $840 per ton (dried basis), up from $706 per ton the year before and $175 more than in 1975. The 1976 average price for raisins was decreased, in spite of the small crop, because a large portion of the rain-damaged crop was shunted to distillery channels. Grower prices for the standard quality raisins were much higher than the average price of $840 in 1977.

Production of California dried prunes, estimated at 157,000 tons, is up 6 percent from the 1976 output. This increase in production partially overcomes the moderately smaller carryin at the beginning of the season. Total dried prune shipments through December 31, 1977, were running 9 percent ahead of the same period a year ago due primarily to a sharp increase in exports. Shipments to domestic markets were running only slightly ahead of a year ago. Exports to France, one of our larger markets, increased sharply because of last year's very poor French prune crop.

RAISINS: PACK AND BLS WHOLESALE PRICES



Even with the larger total shipments, the remaining supplies of dried prunes at the beginning of January were slightly larger than a year earlier. In response to only slightly larger supplies and good movement, wholesale prices for dried prunes have continued to edge upward. The January BLS average wholesale price of dried prunes was $11.79 per case (24/1-lb. packages) compared with $10.27 in January 1976. Prices are expected to remain firm through the remainder of the season. The average grower price for 1977 has been estimated at $490 per ton, dried basis, nearly one-fifth more than in 1976.

California fig production totaled 38,500 tons in 1977, 20 percent larger than the 1976 crop, but also slightly above the 1975 average crop. Over 90 percent of the fig crop was dried (35,100 tons fresh weight basis), and the remainder was used fresh or was canned. In spite of the larger crop, grower returns for drying figs have been estimated at $266 per ton—up from $173 per ton a year earlier—and returns for figs for fresh use have been placed at $345 per ton, more than a quarter above returns a year earlier.

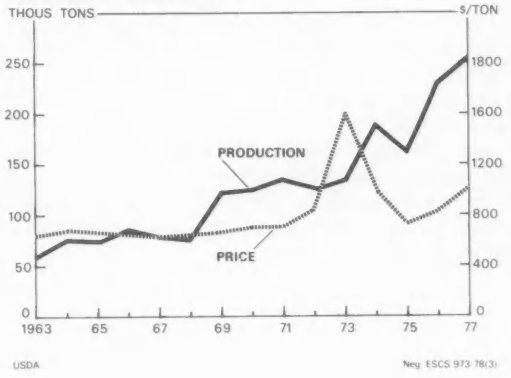
TREE NUTS

The estimated production of five major domestic tree nuts in 1977, at 597,000 tons, was up 23 percent from the 1976 crop, with increases registered for all. However, even with the larger crops, higher prices were also recorded for all tree nuts except pecans. The value of utilized production is estimated at $575 million, an increase of 44 percent from 1976.

Almonds

The 1977 California almond crop, estimated at a record 255,000 tons (in-shell basis), produced 310 million pounds of shelled meats—9 percent more than last year, and 59 percent above 1975. In addition to the substantially larger inventory at the beginning of the season, total supplies for the cur-

U.S. ALMOND PRODUCTION & PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS



rent marketing season are 14 percent larger than last season. Demand for almonds continued strong as shipments to domestic markets accounted for an increase of 8 percent during the first 7 months of the season (July-January). The increase was due entirely to larger shipments of shelled products.

Spurred by strong worldwide demand, U.S. exports of shelled almonds during the first seven months of the season (July-January) amounted to 100.6 million pounds, an increase of one-tenth over last season, according to the Almond Board of California. The increase reflects substantially larger shipments to both West Germany and Japan. Total shipments to West Germany, our largest market, have increased to 36.6 million pounds, up from 29.1 million a year ago. Japan has bought 13.2 million pounds this season, an increase of 13 percent from last season. Prospects appear favorable for further expansion of the export market during 1977/78 due to the sharp decline in the almond crop in Spain, the world's second biggest producer, and also the smaller crop in Portugal. A cold wave gripped Spain last March, slashing production by more than half, while Portugal may show a 70-percent drop because of continuous rains and fungi infestation in major growing areas.

If the movement of almonds continues at this pace, the carryout at the end of the season is not likely to be burdensome. But another record almond crop may be expected in 1978. Recent heavy rains in central California will help development of the 1978 crop which blooms between mid-February and mid-March.

The U.S. 1977 season average price for almonds has been estimated at $1,050 a ton, compared with $810 a year ago. Total value of the almond crop was $267.8 million, up 42 percent from last year. The higher prices were generally attributed to good domestic and export demand.

Pecans

The U.S. 1977 pecan crop was estimated at 249.5 million pounds, almost 2½ times larger than last year's short crop. Improved varieties, at 146 million pounds, were up 89 percent from last year, but accounted for only 59 percent of the production, compared with 75 percent in 1976. The native and seedling crop is placed at 103.5 million pounds, 4 times larger than the 1976 crop. Because of the sharply larger crop, cold storage holdings of in-shell pecans as of February 1 were considerably above year-earlier levels. Shelled pecans in cold storage, although a small quantity, were almost one-third above last year.

As a result of the sharply larger crop, the preliminary estimate of the season-average price to growers was 57.5 cents per pound, compared with 81.5 cents a year ago. Lower prices were reported for both improved varieties and the native or seedling crop.

Walnuts

The U.S. 1977 walnut crop totaled 195,550 tons, 6 percent more than last year but 2 percent below the record high set in 1975. California production, at 195,000 tons, was 7 percent above the 1976 production, but Oregon production continued its decline, down 21 percent from 1976.

Shipments of in-shell walnuts during the first 6 months (August-January) of this season amounted to 120.9 million pounds, a decrease of 3 percent from last season. Shipments of shelled walnuts decreased 8 percent during the same period. Smaller shipments were recorded for both domestic markets and exports. Most of the exports were shipped to European markets.

With the smallest carryover since 1973 at the beginning of the season and substantially lower shipments so far this season, the carryout at the end of the season is likely to be near normal. In spite of the moderately larger crop, the 1977 season-average grower price is tentatively estimated at $758 per ton (in-shell), compared with $627 for the 1976 crop.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1977 filbert production in Washington and Oregon totaled 11,600 tons, 62 percent above last season but 4 percent below the 1975 crop. Despite the sharply larger crop, the preliminary U.S. season average price to growers is estimated at $680 per ton, compared with $640 for the 1976 crop.

In mid-February, the grade regulation on imported filberts became effective. The regulation is mandated by a provision of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977, which adds filberts to several other commodities whose imports are covered by Section 8E of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. According to that provision, all filberts imported into the United States must meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, and maturity standards as those required under the federal marketing order for U.S. filberts.

The 1977 Hawaiian Macadamia nut crop, at 19.2 million pounds, was 1 percent above the 1976 crop and 5 percent above 1975. Grower returns averaged 39 cents per pound, up from 36.9 cents from 1976.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Data for 1976 and 1977 (preliminary) showing utilized production and value of fruits, berries, and tree nuts grown in the United States are reported by States in tables 11-15 of this issue.

Utilized production of fruits, nuts, and berries increased moderately during 1977 to 27.7 million tons, while farm value increased to $4.0 billion. Citrus production accounted for 55 percent of the fruit tonnage harvested, but only about 24 percent of the total value of all fruits and nuts. Leading crops in order of tonnages were oranges, 10.6 million tons; grapes, 4.2 million tons; apples, 3.4 million tons; grapefruit, 3.0 million tons; and peaches, 1.4 million tons. Ranking of crops by value shows grapes, $776 million; oranges, $649 million; apples, $621 million; peaches, $282 million; and strawberries, $215 million.

California and Florida combined accounted for more than three-quarters of U.S. fruit tonnage utilized and about two-thirds of the total value. In terms of value, California is by far the leading State, accounting for 51 percent of the total for all fruit and tree nuts followed by Florida at 16 percent, Washington at 7 percent, and New York and Michigan at 3 percent each.

Edible tree nut production, at 597,000 tons, had a total value of $575 million. California, the leading producer, accounted for three-fourths of the tonnage and 72 percent of the value.

Revised data for 1977 will be published in the March 1979 *Fruit Situation* along with preliminary data for 1978.

Table 11—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1976 and 1977[1]

Year and State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	1,000 tons	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*
1976:										
CALIF. . .	6,387.3	1,173,199	2,842.0	264,024	9,229.3	1,437,223	416.0	303,471	9,645.3	1,740,694
FLA.	39.5	20,462	10,943.0	675,522	10,982.5	695,984	1.2	1,660	10,983.7	697,644
WASH. . .	1,608.5	276,104	—	—	1,608.5	276,104	.2	140	1,608.7	276,244
N.Y.	607.9	103,787	—	—	607.9	103,787	—	—	607.9	103,787
MICH. . . .	364.7	90,499	—	—	364.7	90,499	—	—	364.7	90,499
OREG. . .	418.3	85,753	—	—	418.3	85,753	7.6	4,872	425.9	90,625
PA.	292.3	55,827	—	—	292.3	55,827	—	—	292.3	55,827
TEX.	8.0	2,880	687.0	30,679	695.0	33,559	10.0	15,530	705.0	49,089
GA.	80.5	18,732	—	—	80.5	18,732	26.0	42,400	106.5	61,132
ARIZ. . . .	12.4	8.990	316.0	30,986	328.4	39,976	5.8	—	334.2	39,976
Other States . .	1,462.7	355,810	—	—	1,462.7	355,810	18.1	31,400	1,480.8	387,210
U.S. .	11,282.1	2,192,043	14,788.0	1,001,211	26,070.1	3,193,254	484.9	399,473	26,555.0	3,592,727
1977:										
CALIF. . .	6,920.6	1,391,827	2,847.0	259,868	9,767.6	1,651,695	450.0	415,560	10,217.6	2,067,255
FLA.	32.0	17,611	11,179.0	624,225	11,211.0	641,836	3.0	2,880	11,214.0	644,716
WASH. . .	1,489.7	287,585	—	—	1,489.7	287,585	.4	236	1,490.1	287,821
N.Y.	584.2	112,553	—	—	584.2	112,553	—	—	584.2	112,553
OREG. . .	365.0	91,335	—	—	365.0	91,335	11.8	8,030	376.8	99,365
MICH. . . .	468.1	127,070	—	—	468.1	127,070	—	—	468.1	127,070
PA.	302.4	63,402	—	—	302.4	63,402	—	—	302.4	63,402
GA.	55.0	15,450	—	—	55.0	15,450	37.5	46,950	92.5	62,400
TEX.	23.0	6,440	789.0	43,580	812.0	50,020	18.0	22,080	830.0	72,100
ARIZ. . . .	11.0	10,505	458.0	35,841	469.0	46,346	—	—	469.0	46,346
Other States . .	1,581.3	385,037	—	—	1,581.3	385,037	75.9	79,149	1,657.2	464,186
U.S. .	11,832.3	2,508,815	15,273.0	963,514	27,105.3	3,472,329	596.6	574.885	27,701.9	4,047,214

[1] Preliminary.

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1976

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons												*Percent*
Maine	37.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37.5	0.3
N.H.	28.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.5	.3
Vt.	23.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.5	.2
Mass.	47.5	–	–	–	46.8	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	95.9	.8
R.I.	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(2)
Conn.	16.5	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	.7	–	–	–	19.2	.2
N.Y.	410.0	–	2.1	7.2	–	173.5	4.8	8.0	–	2.3	–	607.9	5.4
N.J.	45.0	–	–	–	13.8	.8	37.5	–	–	1.8	–	98.9	.9
Pa.	179.5	–	.5	3.8	–	58.0	45.0	3.7	–	1.8	–	292.3	2.6
Ohio	52.5	–	–	.2	–	14.7	7.5	–	–	4.0	–	78.9	.7
Ind.	12.5	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	–	–	–	–	15.3	.1
Ill.	43.0	–	–	–	–	–	10.0	–	–	–	–	53.0	.5
Mich.	240.0	–	13.5	45.0	–	14.5	20.0	7.0	16.0	8.7	–	364.7	3.2
Wis.	26.0	–	–	3.0	50.2	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	81.0	.7
Minn.	11.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.8	.1
Iowa	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	(2)
Mo.	25.0	–	–	–	–	1.8	11.2	–	–	–	–	38.0	.3
Kans.	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	–	–	7.7	.1
Del.	6.5	–	–	–	–	–	.8	–	–	–	–	7.3	.1
Md.	31.5	–	–	–	–	–	9.0	–	–	–	–	40.5	.4
Va.	106.0	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	–	–	–	–	113.5	1.0
W. Va.	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	–	–	–	–	107.5	1.0
N.C.	132.5	–	–	–	–	4.1	12.5	–	–	2.2	–	151.3	1.3
S.C.	11.5	–	–	–	–	[3]4.9	132.5	–	–	–	–	148.9	1.3
Ga.	10.5	–	–	–	–	–	70.0	–	–	–	–	80.5	.7
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.5	29.0	39.5	.4
Ky.	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	11.3	.1
Tenn.	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	–	–	–	–	8.0	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.0	–	–	–	–	7.0	.1
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	–	–	–	–	2.5	(2)
Ark.	5.5	–	–	–	–	6.5	20.6	–	–	2.5	–	35.1	.3
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.5	–	–	3.0	–	6.5	.1
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	–	–	–	–	4.0	(2)
Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	–	–	–	–	8.0	.1
Mont.	–	–	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(2)
Idaho	62.5	–	2.4	–	–	–	6.0	2.0	5.5	–	–	78.4	.7
Colo.	37.0	–	.5	1.6	–	–	7.0	6.4	–	–	–	52.5	.5
N. Mex.	13.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.0	.1
Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	12.4	–	–	–	–	–	12.4	.1
Utah	20.0	1.8	6.0	8.5	–	–	8.9	5.3	–	–	–	50.5	.4
Wash.	1,125.0	2.6	54.3	–	5.2	115.9	24.5	235.0	23.0	12.6	10.4	1,608.5	14.3
Ore.	85.0	–	39.0	4.1	4.4	–	7.5	207.0	29.0	23.9	18.4	418.3	3.7
Calif.	240.0	124.0	46.7	–	–	3,685.0	829.0	353.5	566.4	210.6	332.1	6,387.3	56.6
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27.5	27.5	.2
U.S.[4]	3,207.4	128.4	167.7	73.3	120.4	4,092.0	1,321.2	828.6	639.9	285.6	417.4	11,282.1	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1976—Continued

State	Citrus fruit[5]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons					*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*			*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	37.5	0.1	–	–	–	–	37.5	0.1
N.H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.5	.1	–	–	–	–	28.5	.1
Vt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.5	.1	–	–	–	–	23.5	.1
Mass.	–	–	–	–	–	–	95.9	.4	–	–	–	–	95.9	.4
R.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(2)	–	–	–	–	2.6	(2)
Conn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.2	.1	–	–	–	–	19.2	.1
N.Y.	–	–	–	–	–	–	607.9	2.3	–	–	–	–	607.9	2.3
N.J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	98.9	.4	–	–	–	–	98.9	.4
Pa.	–	–	–	–	–	–	292.3	1.1	–	–	–	–	292.3	1.1
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	78.9	.3	–	–	–	–	78.9	.3
Ind.	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.3	.1	–	–	–	–	15.3	.1
Ill.	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.0	.2	–	–	–	–	53.0	.2
Mich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	364.7	1.4	–	–	–	–	364.7	1.4
Wis.	–	–	–	–	–	–	81.0	.3	–	–	–	–	81.0	.3
Minn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.8	.1	–	–	–	–	11.8	.1
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	(2)	–	–	–	–	3.0	(2)
Mo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	38.0	.2	–	–	–	–	38.0	.1
Kans.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.7	(2)	–	–	–	–	7.7	(2)
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.3	(2)	–	–	–	–	7.3	(2)
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	–	40.5	.2	–	–	–	–	40.5	.2
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	113.5	.4	–	–	–	–	113.5	.4
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	107.5	.4	–	–	–	–	107.5	.4
N.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	151.3	.6	1.4	–	1.4	0.3	152.7	.6
S.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	148.9	.6	1.2	–	1.2	.2	150.1	.6
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.5	.3	26.0	–	26.0	5.3	106.5	.4
Fla.	8,154.0	2,088.0	–	701.0	10,943.0	74.0	10,982.5	42.1	1.2	–	1.2	.2	10,983.7	41.4
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.3	(2)	–	–	–	–	11.3	(2)
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	(2)	–	–	–	–	8.0	(2)
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.0	(2)	2.5	–	2.5	.5	9.5	(2)
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	(2)	.8	–	.8	.3	3.3	(2)
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	–	35.1	.1	.5	–	.5	.2	35.6	.1
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.5	(2)	1.0	–	1.0	.2	7.5	(2)
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	(2)	1.2	–	1.2	.2	5.2	(2)
Texas	259.0	428.0	–	–	687.0	4.7	695.0	2.7	10.0	–	10.0	2.1	705.0	2.7
Mont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(2)	–	–	–	–	2.6	(2)
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	78.4	.3	–	–	–	–	78.4	.3
Colo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.5	.2	–	–	–	–	52.5	.2
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.0	.1	5.8	–	5.8	1.2	18.8	.1
Ariz.	100.0	99.0	92.0	25.0	316.0	2.1	328.4	1.3	–	–	–	–	328.4	1.2
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.5	.2	–	–	–	–	50.5	.2
Wash.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,608.5	6.2	–	0.2	.2	(2)	1,608.7	6.1
Ore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	418.3	1.6	–	7.6	7.6	1.6	425.9	1.6
Calif.	1,980.0	235.0	578.0	49.0	2,842.0	19.2	9,229.3	35.4	–	416.0	416.0	85.8	9,645.3	36.3
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	27.5	.1	–	9.5	9.5	1.9	37.0	.1
U.S.[4]	10,493.0	2,850.0	670.0	775.0	14,788.0	100.0	26,070.1	100.0	51.6	433.4	484.9	100.0	26,555.0	100.0

[1] Avocado 1975/76 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1975/76 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 13--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1976

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 dollars												*Percent*
Maine	9,375	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,375	0.4
N.H.	7,467	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,467	.3
Vt.	5,640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,640	.3
Mass.	13,870	–	–	–	12,529	–	858	–	–	–	–	27,257	1.2
R.I.	678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	678	([2])
Conn.	4,587	–	–	–	–	–	1,066	294	–	–	–	5,947	.3
N.Y.	64,780	–	835	3,518	–	29,669	1,615	1,528	–	1,842	–	103,787	4.7
N.J.	8,190	–	–	–	3,726	158	12,150	–	–	1,386	–	25,610	1.2
Pa.	29,797	–	364	1,961	–	9,164	11,700	858	–	1,963	–	55,827	2.6
Ohio	15,120	–	–	100	–	2,426	2,805	–	–	3,040	–	23,491	1.1
Ind.	3,100	–	–	–	–	–	528	–	–	–	–	3,628	.2
Ill.	8,772	–	–	–	–	–	2,900	–	–	–	–	11,672	.5
Mich.	42,240	–	8,046	22,860	–	2,219	5,640	1,568	2,128	5,798	–	90,499	4.1
Wis.	6,136	–	–	1,528	13,554	–	–	–	–	1,470	–	22,688	1.0
Minn.	2,773	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,773	.1
Iowa	636	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	636	([2])
Mo.	7,650	–	–	–	–	399	4,230	–	–	–	–	12,279	.6
Kans.	901	–	–	–	–	–	660	–	–	–	–	1,561	.1
Del.	1,235	–	–	–	–	–	272	–	–	–	–	1,507	.1
Md.	6,174	–	–	–	–	–	2,394	–	–	–	–	8,568	.4
Va.	16,112	–	–	–	–	–	1,935	–	–	–	–	18,047	.8
W. Va.	16,600	–	–	–	–	–	2,160	–	–	–	–	18,760	.9
N.C.	24,115	–	–	–	–	1,085	3,325	–	–	2,024	–	30,549	1.4
S.C.	2,392	–	–	–	–	[3] 1,026	38,425	–	–	–	–	41,843	1.9
Ga.	1,932	–	–	–	–	–	16,800	–	–	–	–	18,732	.9
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,862	11,600	20,462	.9
Ky.	1,480	–	–	–	–	–	1,377	–	–	–	–	2,857	.1
Tenn.	872	–	–	–	–	–	1,080	–	–	–	–	1,952	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,142	–	–	–	–	2,142	.1
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	750	–	–	–	–	750	([2])
Ark.	1,221	–	–	–	–	1,099	4,768	–	–	1,750	–	8,838	.4
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,120	–	–	2,760	–	3,880	.2
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,120	–	–	–	–	1,120	.1
Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,880	–	–	–	–	2,880	.1
Mont.	–	–	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,100	.1
Idaho	15,375	–	1,076	–	–	–	1,200	470	1,331	–	–	19,452	.9
Colo.	6,364	–	298	653	–	–	2,352	794	–	–	–	10,461	.5
N. Mex.	3,068	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,068	.1
Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	8,990	–	–	–	–	–	8,990	.4
Utah	3,720	290	2,022	4,029	–	–	2,261	970	–	–	–	13,300	.6
Wash.	191,250	853	18,788	–	1,401	15,299	4,361	28,160	2,484	6,945	6,563	276,104	12.6
Ore.	12,240	–	13,650	2,157	1,214	–	2,640	26,047	3,103	13,622	11,080	85,753	3.9
Calif.	30,240	24,552	21,295	–	–	561,289	116,722	44,038	104,676	135,809	134,578	1,173,199	53.5
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,914	6,914	.3
U.S.[4]	566,102	25,703	67,474	36,806	32,424	632,823	254,236	104,727	113,722	187,291	170,735	2,192,043	100.0

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table 13—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1976—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[5]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars					Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars			Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,375	0.3	–	–	–	–	9,375	0.3
N.H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,467	.2	–	–	–	–	7,467	.2
Vt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,640	.2	–	–	–	–	5,640	.2
Mass.	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,257	.9	–	–	–	–	27,257	.8
R.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	678	(2)	–	–	–	–	678	(2)
Conn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,947	.2	–	–	–	–	5,947	.2
N.Y.	–	–	–	–	–	–	103,787	3.3	–	–	–	–	103,787	2.9
N.J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,610	.8	–	–	–	–	25,610	.7
Pa.	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,827	1.7	–	–	–	–	55,827	1.6
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,491	.7	–	–	–	–	23,491	.7
Ind.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,628	.1	–	–	–	–	3,628	.1
Ill.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,672	.4	–	–	–	–	11,672	.3
Mich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	90,499	2.8	–	–	–	–	90,499	2.5
Wis.	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,688	.7	–	–	–	–	22,688	.6
Minn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,773	.1	–	–	–	–	2,773	.1
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	636	(2)	–	–	–	–	636	(2)
Mo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,279	.4	–	–	–	–	12,279	.3
Kans.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,561	(2)	–	–	–	–	1,561	(2)
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,507	(2)	–	–	–	–	1,507	(2)
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,568	.3	–	–	–	–	8,568	.2
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,047	.6	–	–	–	–	18,047	.5
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,760	.6	–	–	–	–	18,760	.5
N.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,549	1.0	1,845	–	1,845	0.5	32,394	.9
S.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,843	1.3	1,832	–	1,832	.4	43,675	1.2
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,732	.6	42,400	–	42,400	10.6	61,132	1.7
Fla.	503,084	116,317	–	56,121	675,522	67.4	695,984	21.8	1,660	–	1,660	.4	697,644	19.4
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,857	.1	–	–	–	–	2,857	.1
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,952	.1	–	–	–	–	1,952	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,142	.1	4,175	–	4,175	1.0	6,317	.2
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	750	(2)	1,198	–	1,198	.3	1,948	(2)
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,838	.3	778	–	778	.2	9,616	.3
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,880	.1	1,445	–	1,445	.4	5,325	.1
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,120	(2)	1,620	–	1,620	.4	2,740	.1
Texas	12,061	18,618	–	–	30,679	3.1	33,559	1.1	15,530	–	15,530	3.9	49,089	1.4
Mont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,100	(2)	–	–	–	–	1,100	(2)
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,452	.6	–	–	–	–	19,452	.5
Colo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,461	.3	–	–	–	–	10,461	.3
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,068	.1	11,500	–	11,500	2.9	14,568	.4
Ariz.	6,676	4,651	16,069	3,590	30,986	3.1	39,976	1.3	–	–	–	–	39,976	1.1
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,300	.4	–	–	–	–	13,300	.4
Wash.	–	–	–	–	–	–	276,104	8.6	–	140	140	.(2)	276,244	7.7
Ore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,753	2.7	–	4,872	4,872	1.2	90,625	2.5
Calif.	156,896	15,216	85,880	6,032	264,024	26.4	1,437,223	45.0	–	303,471	303,471	76.0	1,740,694	48.5
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,914	.2	–	7,007	7,007	1.8	13,921	.4
U.S.[4]	678,717	154,802	101,949	65,743	1,001,211	100.0	3,193,254	100.0	83,983	315,490	399,473	100.0	3,592,727	100.0

[1] Avocado 1975/76 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1975/76 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1977[1]

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons												Percent
Maine	44.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44.0	0.4
N.H.	28.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.8	.2
Vt.	22.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22.0	.2
Mass.	46.0	–	–	–	44.2	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	92.0	.8
R.I.	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	(3)
Conn.	21.5	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	1.5	–	–	–	26.0	.2
N.Y.	450.0	–	1.8	5.9	–	101.0	6.5	16.0	–	3.0	–	584.2	4.9
N.J.	67.5	–	–	–	7.8	1.1	55.0	–	–	1.6	–	133.0	1.1
Pa.	215.0	–	.4	3.2	–	29.6	47.5	4.7	–	2.0	–	302.4	2.5
Ohio	32.5	–	–	.1	–	7.0	1.5	–	–	3.4	–	44.5	.4
Ind.	26.0	–	–	–	–	–	.5	–	–	–	–	26.5	.2
Ill.	52.5	–	–	–	–	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	57.0	.5
Mich.	270.0	–	23.0	81.0	–	33.0	27.5	12.0	14.0	7.6	–	468.1	4.0
Wis.	28.0	–	–	6.1	43.5	–	–	–	–	1.6	–	79.2	.7
Minn.	9.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.2	.1
Iowa	6.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.2	.1
Mo.	29.0	–	–	–	–	3.8	5.5	–	–	–	–	38.3	.3
Kans.	8.0	–	–	–	–	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	12.5	.1
Del.	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	–	–	–	–	8.0	.1
Md.	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	10.5	–	–	–	–	45.5	.4
Va.	161.8	–	–	–	–	–	9.5	–	–	–	–	171.3	1.4
W. Va.	110.0	–	–	–	–	–	7.4	–	–	–	–	117.4	1.0
N.C.	135.0	–	–	–	–	3.7	17.5	–	–	2.1	–	158.3	1.3
S.C.	12.5	–	–	–	–	[4]4.7	133.5	–	–	–	–	150.7	1.3
Ga.	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	45.0	–	–	–	–	55.0	.5
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.9	21.1	32.0	.3
Ky.	9.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.9	.1
Tenn.	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	–	–	–	–	9.0	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	–	–	–	–	5.0	(3)
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	–	–	2.0	(3)
Ark.	11.5	–	–	–	–	9.6	19.5	–	–	2.2	–	42.8	.4
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.2	–	–	2.6	–	5.8	(3)
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.8	–	–	–	–	4.8	(3)
Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.0	–	–	–	–	23.0	.2
Mont.	–	–	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(3)
Idaho	55.0	–	2.0	–	–	–	6.2	1.8	7.0	–	–	72.0	.6
Colo.	40.0	–	.6	1.2	–	–	7.2	6.0	–	–	–	55.0	.5
N. Mex.	16.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16.5	.1
Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	11.0	–	–	–	–	–	11.0	.1
Utah	23.5	1.8	4.7	5.6	–	–	8.8	4.9	–	–	–	49.3	.4
Wash.	1,050.0	2.6	47.0	–	6.8	105.6	20.5	225.0	12.0	10.0	10.2	1,489.7	12.6
Ore.	70.0	–	37.5	4.0	4.1	–	9.0	179.0	25.0	17.5	18.9	365.0	3.1
Calif.	240.0	138.0	27.0	–	–	3,938.0	934.5	334.6	659.4	261.0	388.1	6,920.6	58.5
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33.7	33.7	.3
U.S.[5]	3,351.0	142.4	146.5	107.0	106.5	4,248.2	1,430.1	785.5	7 7.4	325.4	472.0	11,832.3	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1977[1]—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[6]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons					*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*			*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	44.0	0.2	–	–	–	–	44.0	0.1
N.H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.8	.1	–	–	–	–	28.8	.1
Vt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	22.0	.1	–	–	–	–	22.0	.1
Mass.	–	–	–	–	–	–	92.0	.3	–	–	–	–	92.0	.3
R.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	(3)	–	–	–	–	2.5	(3)
Conn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	26.0	.1	–	–	–	–	26.0	.1
N.Y.	–	–	–	–	–	–	584.2	2.2	–	–	–	–	584.2	2.1
N.J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	133.0	.5	–	–	–	–	133.0	.5
Pa.	–	–	–	–	–	–	302.4	1.1	–	–	–	–	302.4	1.1
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	44.5	.2	–	–	–	–	44.5	.2
Ind.	–	–	–	–	–	–	26.5	.1	–	–	–	–	26.5	.1
Ill.	–	–	–	–	–	–	57.0	.2	–	–	–	–	57.0	.2
Mich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	468.1	1.7	–	–	–	–	468.1	1.7
Wis.	–	–	–	–	–	–	79.2	.3	–	–	–	–	79.2	.3
Minn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.2	(3)	–	–	–	–	9.2	(3)
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.2	(3)	–	–	–	–	6.2	(3)
Mo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	38.3	.1	–	–	–	–	38.3	.1
Kans.	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	.1	–	–	–	–	12.5	(3)
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	(3)	–	–	–	–	8.0	(3)
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	–	45.5	.2	–	–	–	–	45.5	.2
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	171.3	.6	–	–	–	–	171.3	.6
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	117.4	.4	–	–	–	–	117.4	.4
N.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	158.3	.6	1.0	–	1.0	0.2	159.3	.6
S.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	150.7	.6	1.8	–	1.8	.3	152.5	.5
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	–	55.0	.2	37.5	–	37.5	6.3	92.5	.3
Fla.	8,406.0	2,189.0	–	584.0	11,179.0	73.2	11,211.0	41.4	3.0	–	3.0	.5	11,214.0	40.5
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.9	(3)	–	–	–	–	9.9	(3)
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.0	(3)	–	–	–	–	9.0	(3)
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	(3)	20.0	–	20.0	3.3	25.0	.1
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	(3)	7.0	–	7.0	1.2	9.0	(3)
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	–	42.8	.2	2.0	–	2.0	.3	44.8	.2
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.8	(3)	16.0	–	16.0	2.7	21.8	.1
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.8	(3)	12.0	–	12.0	2.0	16.8	.1
Texas	293.0	496.0	–	–	789.0	5.2	812.0	3.0	18.0	–	18.0	3.0	830.0	3.0
Mont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	(3)	–	–	–	–	2.6	(3)
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	72.0	.3	–	–	–	–	72.0	.3
Colo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	55.0	.2	–	–	–	–	55.0	.2
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	–	16.5	.1	6.5	–	6.5	1.1	23.0	.1
Ariz.	148.0	96.0	190.0	24.0	458.0	3.0	469.0	1.7	–	–	–	–	469.0	1.7
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	49.3	.2	–	–	–	–	49.3	.2
Wash.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,489.7	5.5	–	0.4	.4	.1	1,490.1	5.4
Ore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	365.0	1.4	–	11.8	11.8	2.0	376.8	1.4
Calif.	1,748.0	248.0	783.0	68.0	2,847.0	18.6	9,767.6	36.1	–	450.0	450.0	75.4	10,217.6	36.9
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	33.7	.1	–	9.6	9.6	1.6	43.3	.2
U.S.[5]	10,595.0	3,029.0	973.0	676.0	15,273.0	100.0	27,105.3	100.0	124.8	471.7	596.6	100.0	27,701.9	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Avocado 1976/77 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [6] 1976/77 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [8] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1977[1]

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent Of U.S.
	1,000 dollars												*Percent*
Maine	11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,000	.4
N.H.	7,015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,015	.3
Vt.	5,236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,236	.2
Mass.	11,684	–	–	–	11,859	–	770	–	–	–	–	24,313	1.0
R.I.	660	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	660	(3)
Conn.	5,805	–	–	–	–	–	1,440	563	–	–	–	7,808	.3
N.Y.	77,400	–	994	3,481	–	22,220	2,275	2,928	–	3,255	–	112,553	4.5
N.J.	11,800	–	–	–	2,106	256	18,700	–	–	1,587	–	34,529	1.4
Pa.	38,270	–	293	1,907	–	7,057	12,255	1,184	–	2,436	–	63,402	2.5
Ohio	9,230	–	–	100	–	1,414	705	–	–	2,898	–	14,347	.6
Ind.	5,720	–	–	–	–	–	230	–	–	–	–	5,950	.2
Ill.	9,660	–	–	–	–	–	1,476	–	–	–	–	11,136	.4
Mich.	45,360	–	9,430	47,790	–	6,501	8,580	2,640	1,974	4,795	–	127,070	5.1
Wis.	7,672	–	–	3,526	11,745	–	–	–	–	1,426	–	24,369	1.0
Minn.	2,720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,720	.1
Iowa	1,562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,562	.1
Mo.	7,018	–	–	–	–	820	2,200	–	–	–	–	10,038	.4
Kans.	1,392	–	–	–	–	–	1,350	–	–	–	–	2,742	.1
Del.	1,215	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	1,515	.1
Md.	6,580	–	–	–	–	–	2,835	–	–	–	–	9,415	.4
Va.	29,439	–	–	–	–	–	2,280	–	–	–	–	31,719	1.3
W. Va.	22,000	–	–	–	–	–	2,132	–	–	–	–	24,132	1.0
N.C.	25,380	–	–	–	–	1,184	4,340	–	–	1,848	–	32,752	1.3
S.C.	2,050	–	–	–	–	[4]1,059	37,914	–	–	–	–	41,023	1.6
Ga.	1,680	–	–	–	–	–	13,770	–	–	–	–	15,450	.6
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,960	8,651	17,611	.7
Ky.	2,257	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	2,272	.1
Tenn.	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	1,040	–	–	–	–	2,140	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,490	–	–	–	–	1,490	(3)
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	680	–	–	–	–	680	(3)
Ark.	2,024	–	–	–	–	1,488	4,407	–	–	1,539	–	9,468	.4
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,300	–	–	2,236	–	3,536	.1
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,093	–	–	–	–	1,093	(3)
Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,440	–	–	–	–	6,440	.3
Mont.	–	–	1,321	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,321	(3)
Idaho	15,180	–	943	–	–	–	1,500	360	1,757	–	–	19,740	.8
Colo.	7,920	–	374	559	–	–	1,987	1,014	–	–	–	11,854	.5
N. Mex.	3,894	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,894	.1
Ariz.	–	–	–	–	–	10,505	–	–	–	–	–	10,505	.4
Utah	5,076	448	2,167	3,203	–	–	2,205	1,176	–	–	–	14,275	.6
Wash.	189,000	889	25,286	–	1,850	18,480	4,469	29,358	2,316	5,626	10,311	287,585	11.5
Ore.	13,300	–	16,050	2,336	1,122	–	2,646	24,080	3,200	9,979	18,622	91,335	3.6
Calif.	33,600	30,636	7,155	–	–	705,145	139,398	45,103	126,071	168,362	136,357	1,391,827	55.5
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,293	9,293	.4
U.S.[1]	620,979	31,973	64,013	62,902	28,682	776,139	282,222	108,406	135,318	214,947	183,234	2,508,815	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1977[1]—Continued

State	Citrus fruit[2]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*			*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,000	0.3	–	–	–	–	11,000	0.3
N.H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,015	.2	–	–	–	–	7,015	.2
Vt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,236	.2	–	–	–	–	5,236	.1
Mass.	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,313	.7	–	–	–	–	24,313	.6
R.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	660	(3)	–	–	–	–	660	(3)
Conn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,808	.2	–	–	–	–	7,808	.2
N.Y.	–	–	–	–	–	–	112,553	3.2	–	–	–	–	112,553	2.8
N.J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,529	1.0	–	–	–	–	34,529	.9
Pa.	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,402	1.8	–	–	–	–	63,402	1.6
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,347	.4	–	–	–	–	14,347	.4
Ind.	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,950	.2	–	–	–	–	5,950	.1
Ill.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,136	.3	–	–	–	–	11,136	.3
Mich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	127,070	3.7	–	–	–	–	127,070	3.1
Wis.	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,369	.7	–	–	–	–	24,369	.6
Minn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,720	.1	–	–	–	–	2,720	.1
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,562	.1	–	–	–	–	1,562	(3)
Mo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,038	.3	–	–	–	–	10,038	.2
Kans.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,742	.1	–	–	–	–	2,742	.1
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,515	.1	–	–	–	–	1,515	(3)
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,415	.3	–	–	–	–	9,415	.2
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,719	.9	–	–	–	–	31,719	.8
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,132	.7	–	–	–	–	24,132	.6
N.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,752	.9	1,165	–	1,165	0.2	33,917	.8
S.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,023	1.2	2,128	–	2,128	.4	43,151	1.1
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,450	.4	46,950	–	46,950	8.2	62,400	1.5
Fla.	459,176	117,843	–	47,206	624,225	64.8	641,836	18.5	2,880	–	2,880	.5	644,716	15.9
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,272	.1	–	–	–	–	2,272	.1
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,140	.1	–	–	–	–	2,140	.1
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,490	(3)	20,176	–	20,176	3.5	21,666	.5
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	–	680	(3)	7,819	–	7,819	1.4	8,499	.2
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,468	.3	2,640	–	2,640	.4	12,108	.3
La.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,536	.1	14,700	–	14,700	2.6	18,236	.5
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,093	(3)	12,900	–	12,900	2.2	13,993	.3
Texas	18,408	25,172	–	–	43,580	4.5	50,020	1.4	22,080	–	22,080	3.8	72,100	1.8
Mont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,321	(3)	–	–	–	–	1,321	(3)
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,740	.6	–	–	–	–	19,740	.5
Colo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,854	.3	–	–	–	–	11,854	.3
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,894	.1	10,140	–	10,140	1.8	14,034	.3
Ariz.	10,558	5,370	15,850	4,063	35,841	3.7	46,346	1.3	–	–	–	–	46,346	1.1
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,275	.4	–	–	–	–	14,275	.4
Wash.	–	–	–	–	–	–	287,585	8.3	–	236	236	(3)	287,821	7.1
Ore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,335	2.6	–	8,030	8,030	1.4	99,365	2.5
Calif.	160,410	19,143	71,688	8,627	259,868	27.0	1,651,695	47.6	–	415,560	415,560	72.3	2,067,255	51.1
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,293	.3	–	7,481	7,481	1.3	16,774	.4
U.S.[5]	648,552	167,528	87,538	59,896	963,514	100.0	3,472,329	100.0	143,578	431,307	574,885	100.0	4,047,214	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Avocado 1976/77 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [3] Less than 0.05 percent. [4] Includes Georgia. [5] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [6] 1976/77 crop. [7] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [8] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 16—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, United States, crop year, 1975, 1976, and 1977

Commodity	Utilized production			Value of production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1975	1976	1977[1]	1975	1976	1977[1]
	1,000 tons			*1,000 dollars*		
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,551	3,207	3,351	460,894	566,102	620,979
Apricots, 3 States	176	128	142	37,609	25,703	31,973
Avocados, 2 States[2]	127	87	141	57,274	72,161	79,451
Bananas, Hawaii	3	3	3	856	780	905
Bushberries, 2 States	31	29	29	13,789	17,643	28,933
Cherries, sweet	43	168	147	63,484	67,474	64,013
Cherries, tart	123	73	107	25,088	36,806	62,902
Cranberries	104	120	106	27,112	32,424	28,682
Dates, California	25	22	25	7,390	7,750	6,401
Figs, California	38	32	39	7,524	5,746	10,511
Grapes	4,365	4,092	4,248	618,178	632,823	776,139
Nectarines, California	111	128	150	30,525	31,360	30,450
Olives, California	67	80	43	22,512	26,400	15,566
Papayas, Hawaii	20	25	31	5,668	6,134	8,388
Peaches[3]	1,324	1,321	1,430	275,598	254,236	282,222
Pears	743	829	786	105,999	104,727	108,406
Persimmons, California	2	2	2	535	871	700
Plums, California	124	115	157	34,596	43,700	49,141
Pomegranates, California	9	9	10	1,230	1,890	1,929
Prunes, California	456	451	502	59,898	60,976	76,930
Prunes and plums, other States	72	74	58	8,097	9,046	9,247
Strawberries	272	286	325	165,340	187,291	214,947
Total noncitrus	[4]11,786	11,281	11,832	2,029,196	2,192,043	2,508,815
CITRUS:[2]						
Oranges	10,241	10,493	10,595	653,759	678,717	648,552
Tangerines	228	236	249	23,618	25,976	29,850
Grapefruit	2,504	2,850	3,029	154,439	154,802	167,528
Lemons	1,118	670	973	113,226	101,949	87,538
Limes, Florida	44	43	40	8,382	10,012	11,610
Tangelos, Florida[5]	212	248	216	12,361	13,860	9,696
Temples, Florida	239	248	171	14,575	15,895	8,740
Total citrus	14,586	14,788	15,273	980,360	1,001,211	963,514
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California	160	233	255	118,400	188,730	267,750
Filberts, 2 States	12	7	12	7,388	4,588	7,886
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	9	9	10	5,754	7,007	7,481
Pecans	123	52	125	98,200	83,983	143,578
Walnuts, 2 States	199	184	196	90,795	115,165	148,190
Total tree nuts	[4]503	485	598	320,537	399,473	574,885
Total all fruit and nuts	[4]26,875	26,554	27,703	3,330,093	3,592,727	4,047,214

[1] Preliminary. [2] 1975 indicates 1974/75. [3] Production for clingstone peaches excludes culls and cannery diversions for California. [4] Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables 11, 13, and 15. [5] Excludes K-early citrus fruit.

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1973-77

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons											
Apricots:												
1973	157.9	157.7	11.9	116.7	9.6	---	---	---	---	19.5	---	145.8
1974	93.6	93.6	8.4	62.5	5.6	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	85.1
1975	182.6	175.6	10.1	122.8	14.2	---	---	---	---	28.5	---	165.5
1976	154.6	128.4	12.8	76.0	10.1	---	---	---	---	29.3	---	115.6
1977	147.4	142.4	12.1	81.0	10.5	---	---	---	---	38.5	---	130.3
Bananas:												
1973	3.6	3.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	3.3	3.3	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	3.1	3.1	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	2.9	2.9	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bushberries:												
1973	21.8	21.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.8
1974	33.0	32.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.7
1975	32.3	31.3	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.4
1976	29.0	28.8	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.7
1977	29.5	29.1	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.3
Cherries, sweet:												
1973	158.6	154.6	82.8	12.2	---	54.8	---	---	---	---	4.7	71.8
1974	147.0	147.0	67.5	15.1	---	53.6	---	---	---	---	10.7	79.5
1975	155.9	155.9	77.5	9.2	---	63.9	---	---	---	---	5.2	78.4
1976	172.9	167.7	95.1	11.2	---	51.4	---	---	---	---	10.0	72.6
1977	147.8	146.5	72.4	10.5	---	52.1	---	---	---	---	11.4	74.1
Cherries, tart:												
1973	87.3	86.7	2.7	23.0	58.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	84.0
1974	132.4	132.3	2.2	44.8	81.3	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	130.1
1975	145.2	123.0	3.6	40.8	74.6	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	119.4
1976	73.3	73.3	3.0	18.6	49.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	70.3
1977	107.0	107.0	3.3	31.4	69.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	103.8
Dates:												
1973	23.1	23.1	23.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	22.7	22.7	22.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	24.8	24.8	24.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	22.4	22.4	22.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	25.1	25.1	25.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1973-77—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
							Crushed for					
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Wine	Juice	Oil	Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
	Thousand tons											
Figs:												
1973	41.6	41.6	[4]4.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	37.3	---	37.3
1974	44.6	44.6	[4]5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.6	---	39.6
1975	38.0	38.0	[4]3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.8	---	34.8
1976	32.1	32.1	[4]1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.2	---	30.2
1977	38.5	38.5	[4]3.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.1	---	35.1
Grapes:												
1973	4,198.4	4,198.4	405.8	59.0	---	---	2,567.3	186.7	---	969.3	10.2	3,792.5
1974	4,198.8	4,198.8	434.5	61.2	---	---	2,415.7	252.6	---	1,023.8	11.0	3,764.3
1975	4,366.4	4,365.1	498.2	52.7	---	---	2,275.5	266.9	---	1,252.4	19.4	3,866.9
1976	4,397.3	4,092.0	466.3	48.0	---	---	2,320.8	262.8	---	982.5	11.6	3,625.7
1977	4,249.8	2,248.2	424.4	54.0	---	---	2,424.0	207.6	---	1,130.5	7.8	3,823.8
Nectarines:												
1973	86.5	86.5	85.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9
1974	117.0	117.0	115.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
1975	111.0	111.0	110.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
1976	128.0	128.0	127.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.5
1977	150.0	150.0	150.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Olives:												
1973	70.0	70.0	.7	54.3	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	10.7	69.3
1974	58.5	58.5	.9	46.7	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	7.8	57.6
1975	67.0	67.0	.9	53.3	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	9.0	66.1
1976	80.0	80.0	.6	65.5	---	---	---	---	3.7	---	10.2	79.4
1977	43.0	43.0	.6	32.3	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	6.3	42.4
Papayas:												
1973	16.4	16.4	14.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
1974	18.6	18.6	17.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
1975	19.9	19.9	17.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5
1976	25.0	25.0	21.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
1977	30.8	30.8	27.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.2
Peaches:												
1973	1,295.4	1,206.4	467.6	662.7	52.4	---	---	---	---	12.0	11.6	738.8
1974	1,458.6	1,378.2	476.0	825.3	39.0	---	---	---	---	14.5	23.3	902.2
1975	1,419.4	1,324.4	551.4	716.0	26.4	---	---	---	---	19.0	11.6	773.0
1976	1,510.0	1,321.2	576.0	663.2	54.9	---	---	---	---	15.0	12.2	745.2
1977	1,495.5	1,430.1	592.2	753.4	57.9	---	---	---	---	14.0	12.6	837.8
Pears:												
1973	730.4	725.8	307.2	387.6	---	---	---	---	---	4.9	26.1	418.6
1974	741.7	740.7	296.0	395.1	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	44.5	444.7
1975	749.3	743.0	328.0	373.8	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	35.0	415.0
1976	848.6	828.6	341.7	418.5	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	59.9	486.9
1977	787.6	785.5	305.0	[5]472.9	---	---	---	---	---	7.6	N.A.	480.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1973-77—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons											
Persimmons:												
1973	2.0	2.0	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	1.6	1.6	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	2.2	2.2	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	2.0	2.0	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California, plums:												
1973	97.0	97.0	93.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
1974	143.0	143.0	140.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
1975	124.0	124.0	121.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6
1976	115.0	115.0	111.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.1
1977	157.0	157.0	156.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
California, prunes:												
1973	613.0	613.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	613.0	---	613.0
1974	444.5	444.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	444.5	---	444.5
1975	455.9	455.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	455.9	---	455.9
1976	451.4	451.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	451.4	---	451.4
1977	502.4	502.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	502.4	---	502.4
Other prunes and plums:[6]												
1973	73.3	66.6	29.4	21.7	4.4	---	---	---	---	11.0	---	37.2
1974	71.2	71.2	35.4	21.7	2.2	---	---	---	---	12.0	---	35.8
1975	75.6	71.6	34.6	23.5	2.6	---	---	---	---	11.0	---	37.0
1976	77.0	73.5	38.2	20.9	1.6	---	---	---	---	12.8	---	35.4
1977	61.0	58.0	30.7	14.2	1.3	---	---	---	---	11.8	---	27.3
Strawberries:												
1973	239.8	239.8	158.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81.6
1974	268.1	268.1	184.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84.1
1975	271.6	271.6	185.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.6
1976	285.6	285.6	180.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.6
1977	325.4	325.4	209.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	116.0

[1] For all items except bananas and California—apricots, dates, persimmons, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [2] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3] Tart cherries, *juice, wine, and brined;* sweet cherries, *frozen, juice, etc.,;* and olives, *chopped, minced, brined and other cures.* [4] Includes canned figs. [5] Mostly canned, includes small quantity other uses. Breakdown not available. [6] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 18—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1976 and 1977

Commodity	Unit	1976			1977[1]		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars					
NONCITRUS:[2]							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.113	[3]101.00	0.088	([4])	([4])	0.093
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	284.00	138.00	200.00	328.00	162.00	225.00
Avocados:[5]	Ton	---	184.00	825.00	---	120.00	563.00
California[5]	Ton	1,037.00	---	1,037.00	590.00	---	590.00
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.155	---	.155	.156	---	.156
Blackberries	Lb.	.285	.290	.290	.562	.453	.455
Blueberries	Lb.	.455	.406	.419	.563	.634	.623
Boysenberries[6]	Lb.	.293	.283	.284	.650	.650	.650
Currants	Lb.	.200	.150	.150	.327	.230	.231
Loganberries	Lb.	.270	.204	.205	.450	.419	.420
Black raspberries	Lb.	.421	.500	.494	.635	.621	.622
Red raspberries	Lb.	.426	.292	.304	.522	.489	.491
Cherries, sweet	Ton	431.00	323.00	402.00	661.00	400.00	437.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	486.00	502.00	502.00	576.00	588.00	480.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	---	---	13.50	---	---	([4])
Dates, California	Ton	346.00	---	346.00	255.00	---	255.00
Figs, California	Ton	271.00	177.00	179.00	345.00	267.00	273.00
Grapes:	Ton	369.00	127.00	155.00	440.00	154.00	183.00
California	Ton	360.00	124.00	152.00	428.00	151.00	179.00
Nectarines, California	Ton	245.00	162.00	245.00	203.00	---	203.00
Olives, California	Ton	240.00	331.00	330.00	269.00	363.00	362.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.135	.038	.123	.149	.046	.136
Peaches	Lb.	.133	[3]134.00	.096	.140	[3]137.00	.099
Pears	Ton	144.00	[7]112.00	126.00	169.00	[7]117.00	138.00
Persimmons, California	Ton	396.00	---	396.00	350.00	---	350.00
Plums, California	Ton	390.00,	22.80	380.00	315.00	65.80	313.00
Pomergranates, California	Ton	210.00	---	210.00	203.00	---	203.00
Prunes, California	Ton	---	412.00	412.00	---	490.00	490.00
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	158.00	85.50	123.00	220.00	89.70	159.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.376	.245	.328	.389	.224	.330
CITRUS:[8]							
Oranges	Box	3.84	2.52	2.80	4.46	2.24	2.66
Tangerines	Box	6.52	1.33	4.85	7.47	.84	5.17
Grapefruit	Box	3.49	.72	2.11	4.21	.40	2.52
Lemons	Box	8.77	.90	5.79	5.79	.95	3.42
Limes	Box	15.40	2.00	9.27	20.50	2.20	11.61
Tangelos	Box	3.20	2.05	2.52	3.25	.90	2.02
Temples	Box	3.50	2.45	2.89	3.95	1.55	2.30
TREE NUTS:							
Almond, California	Ton	---	---	810.00	---	---	1,050.00
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	---	---	640.00	---	---	680.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	---	---	.369	---	---	.390
Pecans, all	Lb.	---	---	.815	---	---	.575
Improved	Lb.	---	---	.875	---	---	.655
Native and seedling	Lb.	---	---	.635	---	---	.463
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	---	---	627.00	---	---	758.00

[1] Preliminary. [2] Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. [3] Dollars per ton. [4] Data available July 6, 1978. [5] 1976 indicates 1975/76. [6] Includes youngberries. [7] Excludes dried pears. [8] Equivalent packinghouse door—1976 indicates 1975/76.

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 19—Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1973-77[1]

Fruit, use and State	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Apricots:					
Canning:					
Washington	31.60	40.00	39.40	(2)	(2)
California	140.00	220.00	166.00	140.00	162.00
Freezing:					
California	145.00	240.00	167.00	127.00	161.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	260.00	375.00	381.00	345.00	285.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	354.00	390.00	206.00	490.00	590.00
Pennsylvania	398.00	392.00	210.00	516.00	600.00
Michigan	390.00	368.00	200.00	506.00	590.00
Wisconsin	418.00	364.00	208.00	518.00	578.00
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing, all:					
New York	290.00	373.00	229.00	267.00	394.00
Michigan	270.00	350.00	224.00	358.00	405.00
Canning:					
Washington	310.00	382.00	395.00	383.00	420.00
Oregon	343.00	438.00	409.00	390.00	492.00
California	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Michigan	322.00	392.00	238.00	400.00	416.00
Brining:					
Washington	165.00	290.00	261.00	267.00	408.00
Oregon	346.00	350.00	345.00	336.00	393.00
California	291.00	429.00	375.00	293.00	388.00
Michigan	262.00	339.00	222.00	340.00	400.00
Figs—California:					
All processing	227.00	226.00	195.00	173.00	266.00
Grapes—California:[3]					
All processing	143.00	115.00	110.00	124.00	151.00
Grapes—					
California (Cont'd.):					
Dried (fresh basis)	175.00	141.00	151.00	157.00	184.00
Wine	130.00	102.00	85.60	112.00	133.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	112.00	154.00	151.00	137.00	141.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	(2)	138.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
Virginia	104.00	(2)	88.00	116.00	(2)
Georgia	90.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	118.00	156.00	120.00	119.00	132.00
Freezing:					
California	132.00	(2)	111.00	111.00	118.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	141.00	115.00	185.00	232.00	224.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	123.00	164.00	128.00	108.00	116.00
Oregon	115.00	166.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	132.00	183.00	149.00	131.00	144.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	132.00	150.00	(2)	180.00	187.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Michigan	98.20	132.00	86.00	(2)	(2)
Oregon	85.00	129.00	(2)	81.00	88.00
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	154.00	141.00	131.00	129.00	153.00

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis).

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 20—Fresh fruit: Average retail prices, United States, by months, 1974-78

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
Apples (pound):												
1974	31.8	32.1	32.7	33.5	34.5	37.1	39.9	39.2	36.6	31.3	31.4	31.0
1975	31.4	31.6	31.3	32.4	35.1	38.9	43.1	44.1	37.4	28.3	26.8	27.1
1976	28.2	29.3	30.2	32.0	33.7	34.3	35.5	38.1	35.4	32.4	33.7	35.6
1977	35.5	36.6	37.6	39.4	40.8	43.4	46.1	44.6	38.3	34.1	34.6	37.3
1978	39.1											
Bananas (pound):												
1974	16.6	16.5	14.2	14.4	18.6	23.1	19.3	18.9	20.4	24.1	18.2	17.0
1975	19.3	20.9	22.9	24.6	25.8	26.0	25.0	23.1	21.9	23.5	23.0	22.6
1976	22.7	23.6	23.6	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.3	23.4	23.1	22.6
1977	23.0	24.0	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	24.8	25.0	24.1	25.4	26.0	24.8
1978	24.8											
Oranges (dozen):												
1974	105.0	104.8	104.3	102.5	110.1	112.2	111.4	117.6	117.5	120.1	119.6	112.0
1975	106.3	108.4	109.0	108.3	112.6	113.4	118.5	122.0	122.9	122.3	118.0	115.7
1976	112.5	106.7	107.2	106.3	105.7	110.0	115.1	120.6	120.8	125.3	124.7	115.4
1977	109.2	116.6	119.2	118.4	120.9	126.0	126.8	129.8	135.9	146.1	153.5	146.2
1978	139.5											
Grapefruit (each):												
1974	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.8	20.8	23.0	25.7	20.2	18.8	18.8
1975	18.8	18.9	19.0	20.2	22.0	23.3	26.4	27.6	26.3	20.5	18.7	18.4
1976	18.9	18.5	18.4	19.3	20.2	22.2	23.4	24.7	24.9	26.6	21.4	19.8
1977	19.8	22.9	21.8	21.4	21.3	23.4	25.0	26.6	26.8	27.2	22.7	21.2
1978	21.8											
Lemons (pound):												
1974	42.5	41.4	40.6	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.3	41.7	43.7	43.6	44.3	45.2
1975	51.3	42.6	41.8	42.1	42.8	43.7	43.9	45.2	49.2	50.2	58.2	56.9
1976	49.7	46.2	46.2	44.6	45.3	44.8	43.4	43.3	44.0	44.3	44.2	43.3
1977	41.7	40.7	40.7	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.7	44.0	45.1	47.8	47.5	46.5
1978	45.2											
Grapes (pound):												
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	75.1	71.1	58.1	60.6	63.1	---
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.3	67.7	58.6	57.3	61.9	---
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84.8	57.9	73.0	77.1	---
1977	---	---	---	---	---	---	96.7	104.8	72.7	83.3	86.4	---
1978	---											
Strawberries (pint):												
1974	---	---	---	62.6	49.1	53.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	---	---	---	68.7	57.6	54.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	---	---	---	73.2	55.6	57.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	---	---	---	72.6	58.1	64.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	---											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 21—Processed fruit: Average retail prices, United States, by months, 1974-78

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
CANNED FRUIT:												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1974	45.5	46.7	47.3	47.6	49.3	48.8	49.9	54.5	57.6	58.9	59.6	60.2
1975	59.5	59.1	59.2	59.8	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.9	58.2	56.6	60.4	59.0
1976	57.9	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.1	58.6	59.1	59.1	59.4	59.7	59.7	60.2
1977	60.3	60.2	60.7	60.7	61.6	62.3	61.7	61.5	61.7	60.4	61.6	62.1
1978	62.2											
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1974	36.0	36.7	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.9	42.6	44.7	45.2	45.9	46.2
1975	46.3	46.4	46.6	46.3	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.2	46.5	45.9	46.0	45.9
1976	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.3	45.1	45.9	45.9	46.3	46.9	46.8	46.3	47.0
1977	47.0	47.2	47.1	47.3	47.8	47.9	48.0	48.1	48.1	48.5	48.4	48.7
1978	48.7											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1974	59.1	59.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	61.7	63.1	67.0	69.7	71.6	73.4	74.1
1975	75.2	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.1	75.2	75.3	74.2	74.3	73.9	73.9	73.7
1976	73.0	72.4	71.7	71.4	70.8	70.8	71.1	71.3	71.0	71.0	70.9	71.2
1977	71.1	70.7	70.9	70.8	71.2	72.0	72.0	71.8	72.2	72.0	72.2	72.9
1978	73.3											
CANNED JUICE:												
Pineapple-grapefruit drink (46-oz. can):												
1974	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.6	40.4	41.1	42.1	45.1	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.5
1975	52.0	52.9	53.8	54.4	53.7	54.4	54.9	55.3	54.7	55.6	54.7	55.1
1976	55.3	54.9	55.2	55.3	54.9	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.4	56.2	56.0	56.7
1977	56.1	55.4	56.9	57.7	58.3	58.9	58.5	58.6	59.4	59.2	59.5	61.0
1978	61.4											
CHILLED JUICE:												
Orange (quart):												
1974	48.5	48.2	49.4	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.1	51.0	51.3	51.9	52.1	52.2
1975	52.3	52.2	52.5	52.5	53.1	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.7	53.7	53.6
1976	54.6	54.8	54.8	54.8	55.5	55.7	56.3	56.8	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.9
1977	56.4	56.6	58.1	59.4	59.7	60.8	61.6	62.7	65.2	66.3	67.0	69.2
1978	70.0											
FROZEN:												
Concentrated orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1974	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.5
1975	27.4	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.6	29.0
1976	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.2	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.6	28.0
1977	28.0	28.8	32.1	33.1	33.9	33.8	34.6	35.1	37.0	38.4	39.2	41.2
1978	42.2											
Concentrated lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1974	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.5	18.0	18.6	19.4	19.7	20.6
1975	21.4	22.7	23.1	23.8	23.9	23.6	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.4
1976	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.4	22.7	22.6
1977	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	22.7	22.6	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.3
1978	23.8											

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 22—Selected wholesale canned fruit and fruit juice prices, United States, by months, 1974-78

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per dozen											
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can):												
1974	2.687	2.723	2.862	2.862	2.914	2.930	2.930	3.011	3.076	3.285	3.285	3.285
1975	3.285	3.285	3.221	3.178	3.200	3.117	2.978	2.988	2.988	2.957	2.842	2.810
1976	2.795	2.776	2.797	2.872	3.006	3.006	3.046	3.067	3.122	3.239	3.280	3.280
1977	3.280	3.229	3.229	3.242	3.242	3.254	3.254	3.254	3.344	3.424	3.384	3.406
1978	3.406											
Fruit cocktail (No. 2½ can):												
1974	4.806	4.735	4.860	4.884	4.888	5.065	5.659	5.659	5.910	5.851	5.851	5.753
1975	5.753	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.779	5.861	5.763
1976	5.763	5.763	5.763	5.836	5.836	5.944	5.972	5.972	6.042	5.947	5.972	5.972
1977	5.972	5.972	5.972	6.009	6.155	6.275	6.275	6.275	6.205	6.205	6.205	6.205
1978	6.205											
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1974	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.358	4.951	5.168	5.188	5.131	5.131	5.131
1975	5.048	5.048	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.060	5.060	5.149	5.103	5.078
1976	5.078	5.055	5.104	5.055	5.055	5.252	5.259	5.259	5.330	5.259	5.259	5.259
1977	5.259	5.259	5.308	5.346	5.444	5.563	5.444	5.259	5.259	5.235	5.406	5.406
1978	5.431											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1974	5.078	5.078	5.078	5.164	5.164	5.417	5.952	6.091	6.412	6.413	6.316	6.316
1975	6.316	6.200	6.112	6.112	6.112	6.112	5.867	5.785	5.745	5.740	5.719	5.699
1976	5.665	5.444	5.444	5.461	5.461	5.519	5.626	5.626	5.626	5.666	5.625	5.585
1977	5.585	5.585	5.564	5.626	5.708	5.769	5.769	5.769	5.790	5.851	5.973	6.014
1978	6.137											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32-oz. bottle):												
1974	5.070	5.152	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841
1975	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.504	4.134	4.098
1976	4.098	4.134	4.268	4.365	4.527	4.588	4.691	4.691	4.691	4.979	5.074	5.074
1977	5.123	5.273	5.334	5.359	5.430	5.526	5.526	5.526	5.611	5,631	5.631	5.717
1978	5.717											
Orange (No. 3 can):												
1974	4.162	4.346	4.346	4.407	4.370	4.370	4.370	4.505	4.664	4.664	4.664	4.689
1975	4.971	4.799	4.873	4.934	5.081	5.081	5.081	5.154	5.228	5.252	5.387	5.387
1976	5.387	5.387	5.387	5.387	5.497	5.534	5.534	5.534	5.534	5.543	5.534	5.534
1977	5.142	5.889	5.913	5.913	5.913	5.999	5.999	6.219	6.440	6.440	7.052	7.174
1978	7.272											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can):												
1974	4.343	4.147	4.147	4.147	4.176	4.284	4.343	4.500	4.598	4.672	4.672	4.663
1975	4.663	4.663	4.873	4.476	4.457	4.267	4.408	4.653	4.653	4.672	4.672	4.672
1976	4.531	4.633	4.467	4.270	4.299	4.495	4.544	4.554	4.643	4.643	4.643	4.643
1977	4.643	5.182	5.182	5,378	5.427	5.427	5.515	5.515	5.427	6.440	5.427	5.427
1978	5.427											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 23—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
	Million gallons					
Grapefruit:						
1972/73	2.8	8.7	---	11.5	7.9	3.6
1973/74	3.6	9.0	---	12.6	7.7	4.9
1974/75	4.9	7.8	---	12.7	8.5	4.2
1975/76	4.2	9.5	---	13.7	10.5	3.3
1976/77	3.3	12.4	---	15.7	11.6	4.1
1977/78	4.1					
Tangerine:						
1972/73	.2	1.1	---	1.3	1.1	.2
1973/74	.2	1.0	---	1.2	.8	.4
1974/75	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1975/76	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1976/77	.4	.9	---	1.3	1.0	.3
1977/78	.3					

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 24—Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1974-78

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per box											
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1974	5.15	5.35	5.15	4.80	4.95	5.10	6.25	---	---	---	5.10	5.40
1975	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.05	5.25	6.40	7.25	---	---	6.00	5.60	6.00
1976	5.60	5.50	5.95	5.60	5.70	6.10	6.25	---	---	---	6.00	5.40
1977	4.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.60	---	---	---	---	8.70	8.80
1978	8.20											
Texas:												
1974	3.70	4.60	4.60	3.90	3.73	---	---	---	---	6.80	5.00	5.25
1975	4.95	5.60	5.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.60	5.10	5.50
1976	5.11	5.18	5.10	5.30	---	---	---	---	---	7.22	6.20	6.83
1977	4.99	6.42	6.57	6.48	6.84	6.97	---	---	---	9.00	8.95	8.26
1978	7.93											
Arizona:												
1974	7.40	8.06	5.80	5.50	6.60	6.50	5.95	6.55	---	---	10.60	7.20
1975	6.90	5.90	6.29	5.50	6.30	7.20	6.70	---	---	---	10.70	8.90
1976	7.70	6.00	5.40	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.65	6.00	---	---	11.00	8.80
1977	6.80	7.35	5.76	5.20	6.50	7.50	7.20	7.65	---	---	15.70	11.15
1978	10.45											
California:												
1974	7.65	7.54	6.64	7.35	7.29	6.85	7.10	7.40	7.95	11.81	8.08	7.29
1975	7.30	7.54	7.33	7.48	6.93	7.10	6.93	7.04	7.63	9.65	9.65	8.65
1976	7.60	6.70	6.35	6.23	6.18	6.57	6.91	7.00	7.60	7.75	7.94	8.07
1977	7.40	7.65	7.54	7.49	7.32	7.40	8.00	9.05	9.10	11.70	14.20	11.30
1978	11.30											
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1974	5.40	5.19	4.91	4.97	5.53	5.60	---	---	---	5.68	5.72	5.78
1975	5.91	5.91	6.31	6.49	7.01	7.38	---	---	5.96	5.79	5.60	5.72
1976	5.60	5.45	5.53	5.66	6.36	---	---	---	---	6.30	5.75	5.88
1977	5.53	6.87	6.43	6.30	6.88	7.04	---	---	---	7.00	6.18	6.23
1978	5.93											
Texas:												
1974	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.70	4.80	---	---	---	---	7.70	6.10	6.00
1975	6.10	5.90	6.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.60	5.65	5.70
1976	5.30	5.00	5.10	5.65	---	---	---	---	---	11.82	7.00	6.94
1977	5.30	6.80	6.14	6.22	5.82	6.12	---	---	---	---	8.20	7.66
1978	5.80											
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1974	11.25	10.10	10.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.90	11.00	8.70
1975	10.40	8.90	9.50	9.40	---	---	---	---	---	19.60	18.20	13.20
1976	11.40	9.20	10.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.10	9.60	9.70
1977	10.30	9.70	9.45	12.10	---	---	---	---	15.40	15.40	12.65	11.85
1978	12.10											
California:												
1974	11.80	11.50	10.80	10.70	11.10	10.60	11.70	11.20	12.82	13.40	9.52	9.70
1975	10.16	9.98	10.52	10.66	12.14	12.82	13.48	16.35	18.50	20.95	20.75	12.20
1976	11.40	11.35	12.25	10.70	9.80	10.00	10.40	10.60	9.75	10.70	9.33	8.70
1977	9.00	9.20	9.20	8.90	9.70	10.20	9.45	10.80	11.95	14.60	12.60	12.10
1978	11.75											

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 25—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, 1972/73-1977/78[1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC[2]	Other	Total		
	1,000 metric tons						
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges:							
1972/73	129	4	31	4	39	104	272
1973/74	144	10	40	9	59	104	312
1974/75	169	18	102	32	152	158	479
1975/76	177	22	77	15	114	149	440
1976/77	170	16	54	7	77	151	398
1976/77 thru Dec.	25	---	1	---	1	15	41
1977/78 thru Dec.	25	---	1	---	1	11	37
Grapefruit:							
1972/73	69	2	23	1	26	97	192
1973/74	53	2	22	2	26	156	235
1974/75	54	4	34	1	39	135	228
1975/76	63	5	69	2	76	146	285
1976/77	57	2	61	5	68	149	274
1976/77 thru Dec.	19	1	25	1	27	17	63
1977/78 thru Dec.	18	1	18	---	19	18	55
Lemons:							
1972/73	18	1	58	23	82	93	193
1973/74	17	3	47	21	71	101	189
1974/75	18	3	65	21	89	99	206
1975/76	16	4	43	26	73	101	190
1976/77	16	7	48	45	100	125	241
1976/77 thru Dec.	7	2	15	14	31	45	83
1977/78 thru Dec.	7	1	15	9	25	44	76
Limes:							
1972/73	1.4	---	---	---	.1	.9	2.4
1973/74	1.6	---	---	---	---	.6	2.2
1974/75	1.7	---	---	---	---	.7	2.4
1975/76	2.2	---	---	---	.1	1.2	3.5
1976/77	1.6	---	---	---	---	.5	2.1
1976/77 thru Dec.	.5	---	---		---	.1	.6
1977/78 thru Dec.	.3	---	---		.1	.1	.5
	1,000 gallons						
Canned juice, s.s.:							
Orange:							
1972/73	5,525	83	2,868	879	3,830	774	10,129
1973/74	5,621	46	2,571	650	3,267	1,195	10,083
1974/75	5,724	20	2,459	460	2,939	1,071	9,734
1975/76	5,861	16	2,874	431	3,321	1,511	10,693
1976/77	6,653	18	1,963	351	2,332	1,488	10,472
1976/77 thru Dec.	1,196	3	183	35	221	173	1.590
1977/78 thru Dec.	1,125	12	219	37	266	231	1,622
Grapefruit:							
1972/73	1,892	69	625	35	729	2,674	5,295
1973/74	1,450	44	611	55	710	4,317	6,477
1974/75	1,483	100	934	38	1,072	3,693	6,248
1975/76	3,246	1	900	286	1,187	682	5,115
1976/77	3,475	10	608	110	728	1,242	5,445
1976/77 thru Dec.	494	3	81	31	115	126	735
1977/78 thru Dec.	516	24	65	21	110	360	986
Orange juice concentrate:							
Hot pack:							
1972/73	54	32	329	291	652	464	1,170
1973/74	56	94	395	332	821	518	1,395
1974/75	63	26	237	233	496	372	931
1975/76	40	319	322	261	902	412	1,354
1976/77	76	277	491	239	1,007	580	1,663
1976/77 thru Dec.	12	18	75	28	121	109	242
1977/78 thru Dec.	12	3	40	37	80	125	217
Frozen:							
1972/73	5,122	635	2,140	2,800	5,575	310	11,007
1973/74	6,158	511	1,325	3,067	4,903	912	11,973
1974/75	7,056	588	1,668	2,555	4,811	769	12,636
1975/76	7,397	557	3,589	2,585	6,731	1,032	15,160
1976/77	8,279	715	3,253	3,175	7,143	1,664	17,086
1976/77 thru Dec.	1,520	94	620	630	1.344	156	3,020
1977/78 thru Dec.	989	62	150	324	536	183	1,708

[1] Season beginning August 1 for fresh lemons and limes; September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items.
[2] Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, and Netherlands.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 26—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production, and season average prices received by growers, 1975, 1976 and indicated 1977 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound		
	1975[2]	1976[2]	1977[2]	1975	1976	1977
	Million pounds			*Cents*		
Eastern States:						
Maine	73.0	75.0	88.0	10.2	12.5	12.5
New Hampshire	55.0	57.0	57.5	10.4	13.1	12.2
Vermont	42.0	47.0	44.0	10.3	12.0	11.9
Massachusetts	98.0	95.0	92.0	10.4	14.6	12.7
Rhode Island	5.7	5.3	5.0	11.5	12.8	13.2
Connecticut	47.5	33.0	43.0	10.7	13.9	13.5
New York	860.0	820.0	900.0	6.8	7.9	8.6
New Jersey	110.0	90.0	135.0	6.4	9.1	8.8
Pennsylvania	503.5	359.0	430.0	5.9	8.3	8.9
Delaware	14.0	13.0	13.5	6.5	9.5	9.0
Maryland	79.0	63.0	70.0	7.0	9.8	9.4
Virginia	395.0	212.0	323.5	5.0	7.6	9.1
West Virginia	216.0	200.0	220.0	5.4	8.3	10.0
North Carolina	280.0	265.0	270.0	5.9	9.1	9.4
South Carolina	21.0	23.0	25.0	10.1	10.4	8.2
Georgia[3]	—	21.0	20.0	—	9.2	8.4
Total	2,799.7	2,378.3	2,736.5	—	—	—
Central States:						
Ohio	152.0	105.0	65.0	9.6	14.4	14.2
Indiana	76.0	25.0	52.0	8.1	12.4	11.0
Illinois	112.0	86.0	105.0	7.6	10.2	9.2
Michigan	680.0	480.0	540.0	5.1	8.8	8.4
Wisconsin	64.0	52.0	56.0	9.4	11.8	13.7
Minnesota	18.5	23.5	18.5	12.9	11.8	14.7
Iowa	9.3	6.0	12.3	10.2	10.6	12.7
Missouri	67.0	50.0	58.0	12.4	15.3	12.1
Kansas	16.6	11.4	16.0	8.7	7.9	8.7
Kentucky	21.4	13.7	19.8	9.7	10.8	11.4
Tennessee	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.6	10.9	11.0
Arkansas	21.1	11.0	23.0	7.9	11.1	8.8
Total	1,247.9	871.6	975.6	—	—	—
Western States:						
Idaho	95.0	125.0	110.0	11.1	12.3	13.8
Colorado	95.0	74.0	80.0	5.4	8.6	9.9
New Mexico	11.0	26.0	33.0	12.5	11.8	11.8
Utah	44.0	40.0	47.0	6.3	9.3	10.8
Washington	2,200.0	2,250.0	2,100.0	6.1	8.5	9.0
Oregon	150.0	170.0	140.0	4.8	7.2	9.5
California	460.0	480.0	480.0	5.8	6.3	7.0
Total	3,055.0	3,165.0	2,990.0	—	—	—
United States	7,102.6	6,414.9	6,702.1	6.5	8.8	9.3

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. [3] Estimates not available prior to the 1976 crop.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 27—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production by varieties, United States, 1975, 1976, and 1977

Variety	1975	1976	1977
	Million pounds		
Cortland	147.5	124.5	143.6
Delicious	2,631.8	2,423.3	2,322.0
Golden Delicious	1,115.2	1,152.7	1,210.5
Gravenstein	90.0	91.0	90.0
Jonathan	434.7	304.2	353.9
McIntosh	699.0	543.3	680.9
Northern Spy	102.7	80.0	100.8
R. I. Greening	150.6	95.0	120.0
Rome Beauty	608.3	481.5	475.5
Stayman	277.9	171.1	202.9
Winesap	193.4	154.4	152.6
Yellow Newtown	139.0	154.0	151.0
York Imperial	341.6	193.3	269.7
Other	598.3	452.9	457.1
Total[1]	7,530.0	6,421.2	6,730.5

[1] Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 26.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 28—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total Season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—11 items:							
1973/74	7,503	55,900	63,403	38,055	25,348	57,695	5,708
1974/75	5,708	65,133	70,841	37,080	33,761	57,081	13,760
1975/76	13,760	61,493	75,253	34,009	41,243	57,812	17,441
1976/77	17,441	55,686	73,127	34,245	38,882	58,297	14,830
1977/78	14,830	58,358	73,188	36,092	37,096		
Apricots:[2]							
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	2,618	1,774	3,925	467
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	1,697	757	2,218	236
1975/76	236	4,421	4,657	1,905	2,752	3,123	1,534
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	1,877	2,044	3,051	870
1977/78	870	2,269	3,139	1,726	1,413		
Cherries, RSP:							
1973/74	9	579	588	505	83	583	5
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	784	409	1,135	58
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	994	337	1,283	48
1976/77	48	438	486	368	118	477	9
1977/78	9	605	614	508	106		
Cherries, sweet:							
1973/74	190	503	693	351	342	566	127
1974/75	127	623	750	273	477	460	290
1975/76	290	412	702	262	440	487	215
1976/77	215	464	679	306	373	551	128
1977/78	128	501	629	291	338		
Fruit cocktail:[2]							
1973/74	2,335	13,384	15,719	9,108	6,611	14,479	1,240
1974/75	1,240	14,907	16,147	8,092	8,055	13,082	3,065
1975/76	3,065	13,677	16,742	7,800	8,942	13,502	3,240
1976/77	3,240	13,605	16,845	7,673	9,172	13,573	3,272
1977/78	3,272	12,979	16,251	7,951	8,300		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons—Continued

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Fruits for salad:[2]							
1973/74	212	799	1,011	483	528	806	205
1974/75	205	876	1,081	398	683	627	454
1975/76	454	583	1,037	428	609	702	335
1976/77	335	518	853	345	508	656	197
1977/78	197	595	792	375	417		
Mixed fruits:[2]							
1973/74	99	736	835	599	236	776	59
1974/75	59	959	1,018	648	370	908	110
1975/76	110	708	818	402	416	635	183
1976/77	183	731	914	690	224	754	160
1977/78	160	1,564	1,724	1,054	670		
Peaches, spiced clings:[2]							
1973/74	85	189	274	222	52	252	22
1974/75	22	304	326	205	121	241	85
1975/76	85	212	297	166	131	208	89
1976/77	89	172	261	151	110	202	59
1977/78	59	197	256	143	113		
Peaches, clingstone:[2]							
1973/74	1,591	21,615	23,206	15,314	7,892	21,819	1,387
1974/75	1,387	28,983	30,370	17,292	13,078	26,009	4,361
1975/76	4,361	25,691	30,052	14,196	15,856	23,794	6,258
1976/77	6,258	22,783	29,041	13,951	15,090	23,760	5,281
1977/78	5,281	27,568	32,849	16,241	16,608		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1973/74	196	2,899	3,095	1,555	1,540	2,890	205
1974/75	205	3,448	3,653	1,777	1,876	2,639	1,014
1975/76	1,014	3,293	4,307	1,502	2,805	2,929	1,378
1976/77	1,378	2,028	3,406	1,728	1,678	2,650	756
1977/78	756	1,649	2,405	1,000	1,405		
Pears:							
1973/74	2,431	9,841	12,272	6,636	5,636	10,499	1,773
1974/75	1,773	10,692	12,465	5,213	7,252	8,751	3,714
1975/76	3,714	9,776	13,490	5,784	7,706	10,129	3,361
1976/77	3,361	11,518	14,879	6,377	8,502	11,375	3,504
1977/78	3,504	9,614	13,118	6,212	6,906		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1973/74	57	1,261	1,318	664	654	1,100	218
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	701	683	1,011	373
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	570	1,250	1,020	800
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	779	1,063	1,248	594
1977/78	594	817	1,411	591	820		

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Canners Association and Canners League of California.

Table 29—Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Nov. 1 stocks[2]
		To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned pineapple:								
1973/74	7,012	9,886	14,981	16,898	21,993	8,394	16,804	8,504
1974/75	5,189	8,546	13,913	13,735	19,102	7,248	14,297	6,487
1975/76[2]	[2]4,174	N.A.	14,852	N.A.	19,026	N.A.	13,589	N.A.
1976/77	5,437	9,818	17,270	15,255	22,707	6,940	15,709	8,315
1977/78	6,998	10,422		17,420		7,356		10,064
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1973/74	4,099	8,664	11,350	12,763	15,449	5,723	11,601	7,040
1974/75	3,848	6,127	8,448	9,975	12,296	4,457	9,569	5,518
1975/76[2]	[3]2,116	N.S.	8,713	N.A.	10,829	N.A.	8,594	N.A.
1976/77	2,235	6,021	10,205	8,256	12,440	4,247	9,614	4,009
1977/78	2,826	7,929		10,775		4,663		6,092
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1973/74	915	971	1,540	1,886	2,455	771	1,653	1,115
1974/75	802	907	1,126	1,709	1,928	432	1,209	1,277
1975/76[2]	[3]389	N.A.	911	N.A.	1,300	N.A.	1.043	N.A.
1976/77	257	774	1,157	1,031	1,414	442	980	589
1977/78	434	611		1,045		509		536

[1] Season beginning June 1. [2] Revisions in beginning inventory, season pack and season shipments, however, monthly breakdown on pack and shipments will not be available. [3] Carryin does not equal total supply minus total shipments from the 1974/75 season.

Prepared from reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 30—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1976 and 1977

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[1] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[2]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
December 1977	33.6	16.2	48	17.4	52
November 1977	32.1	17.5	55	14.6	45
December 1976	33.6	15.5	46	18.1	54
Apples, Eastern McIntosh					
December 1977	35.8	21.0	59	14.8	41
November 1977	33.7	18.9	56	14.8	44
December 1976	36.0	18.3	51	17.7	49
Apples, Western Delicious					
December 1977	46.0	22.6	49	23.4	51
November 1977	45.7	22.8	50	22.9	50
December 1976	42.6	22.8	54	19.8	46
Grapefruit					
December 1977	20.5	14.4	70	61	30
November 1977	26.1	19.0	73	7.1	27
December 1976	20.7	15.1	73	5.6	27
Grapes, Emperor					
December 1977	68.7	43.4	63	25.3	37
November1977	69.4	42.0	60	27.4	40
December 1976	65.8	41.9	64	23.9	36
Lemons, Western					
December 1977	49.8	33.4	67	16.4	33
November 1977	49.8	31.5	63	18.3	37
December 1976	49.3	36.2	74	13.1	26
Oranges, Florida					
December 1977	23.6	14.1	60	9.5	40
November 1977	25.5	11.3	44	14.3	56
December 1976	18.6	12.4	67	6.2	33
Oranges, California Valencia					
November 1977	35.8	17.6	49	18.2	51
October 1977	33.5	18.7	56	14.8	44
November 1976	29.6	19.1	64	10.5	36

[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-*New York State*; Apples, McIntosh-*New York State*; Apples, Western Delicious-*Washington State*; Grapefruit-*Florida*; Grapes-*California*; Lemons-*California*. N.A.—Not available.

Table 31—Fresh fruits: 1977 representative truck rates for selected fruits[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	1.88	2.00	1.90	1.98	2.05	1.98	1.98	---	---	2.05	2.00	2.00
Chicago	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.62	1.62	1.60	1.62	---	---	1.70	1.65	1.65
Dallas	1.52	1.58	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.55	1.58	---	---	1.60	1.55	1.55
Los Angeles	.85	.88	.90	.85	.85	.89	.92	---	---	.90	.90	.90
Minneapolis	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.28	---	---	1.32	1.30	1.30
New York City	2.35	2.40	2.38	2.35	2.42	2.40	2.42	---	---	2.45	2.40	2.40
Seattle	.55	.54	.60	.60	.64	.64	.64	---	---	.64	.64	.64
Hudson Valley, New York area to:												
Atlanta	.60	.65	.65	.65	.65	---	---	---	---	.90	.82	.78
Boston	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	---	---	---	---	.50	.50	.50
New York City	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	---	---	---	---	.35	.40	.40
Pittsburgh	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.60	.60	.60
Western and Central New York area to:												
New York City	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.55	.55	.55
Pittsburgh	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.50	.50	.50
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.38	.32	.32	.32	---	---	---	---	---	---	.38	.38
Boston	1.08	1.02	1.02	1.02	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.00	1.08
Chicago	.95	.88	.90	.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.95
New York City	.95	.92	.92	.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	.90	.95
Pittsburgh	.93	.92	.95	.95	---	---	---	---	---	---	.90	.95
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	1.24	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.14
Chicago	1.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.20
Dallas	.77	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	.84	.96	.84	.76	.87
Los Angeles	1.28	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	.28	.29	.29	.29	.29
New York City	1.30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	1.44	1.53	1.52	1.34	1.26
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.20	1.80	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.95	1.60	1.65	1.40
Chicago	1.45	1.65	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.95	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.60
Los Angeles	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32
New York City	1.90	2.65	2.10	2.40	2.32	2.70	2.75	2.38	2.28	2.10	1.90	2.00
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.45	1.65	1.55	1.60	1.55	1.95	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.60
Dallas	.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.20	1.28	1.45	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.05	1.05
New York City	1.90	2.55	2.10	2.40	2.32	2.70	2.75	2.38	2.28	2.10	1.90	2.00
Seattle	.85	1.10	.92	.92	.88	.98	1.15	1.05	.85	.75	.90	.95
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.38	.32	.32	.32	.40	---	---	---	---	---	.38	.38
Chicago	.98	.88	.90	.90	1.10	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.98
New York City	.98	.92	.92	.92	1.10	---	---	---	---	---	.90	.98
Pittsburgh	.98	.92	.95	.95	1.10	---	---	---	---	---	.90	.98

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of month.

N.A. = Not available.

Table 32—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1977													1978
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	177.5	172.1	174.3	183.2	173.6	187.9	170.3	172.7	184.0	192.1	183.6	176.5	160.0	177.6
Citrus fruit	168.5	122.4	125.6	149.7	143.8	167.3	142.6	184.5	186.3	237.2	206.9	178.0	177.5	159.5
Other fruit	181.5	193.7	195.5	197.2	186.0	196.1	181.8	166.0	181.5	169.9	171.5	174.5	164.6	184.6
Dried fruit	338.4	356.7	356.7	356.7	357.2	357.2	357.2	353.3	353.3	356.9	283.0	286.3	286.3	285.8
Canned fruit and juice	190.4	178.7	184.8	186.1	187.7	178.6	190.7	190.5	191.0	192.8	194.5	198.8	201.0	202.7
Canned fruit	178.9	175.0	175.1	176.2	177.4	178.6	180.9	180.1	178.8	179.9	181.0	182.1	182.2	183.6
Canned fruit juice	210.0	186.9	201.6	203.4	205.5	206.1	207.8	208.5	211.5	214.4	217.1	226.1	231.4	233.4
Frozen fruit and juice	196.5	144.2	186.1	184.7	184.7	184.7	193.6	194.1	205.7	212.6	212.6	225.9	228.6	228.6
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	185.0	164.1	172.3	180.9	185.8	185.8	197.4	197.1	200.2	180.4	183.0	186.7	186.5	185.5
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	161	119	122	131	141	165	156	151	169	176	222	195	185	187

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

Table 33—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1977												1978
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	11.1	10.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	13.4	12.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.6
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	140.0	121.0	102.0	112.0	117.0	133.0	140.0	116.0	181.0	197.0	185.0	207.0	195.0
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	---	---	---	---	33.3	17.1	15.6	14.4	15.3	---	---	---	---
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	52.7	48.6	47.9	38.0	33.5	34.6	34.3	41.8	41.7	42.5	55.0	---	---
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.55	3.34	3.31	3.03	3.02	3.21	3.68	4.74	4.80	6.82	5.52	5.19	5.01
Processing	.72	.71	1.22	1.82	2.26	2.49	-.34	-.34	-.34	.30	3.16	3.29	3.60
All	.91	.97	1.57	2.03	2.40	2.66	2.27	2.92	3.08	5.26	4.27	3.70	3.71
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.01	3.12	2.81	2.18	2.60	3.02	3.49	3.86	3.40	4.45	2.80	2.74	1.84
Processing	.34	.47	.57	.63	.67	.31	-.48	-.57	-.72	.21	1.09	1.03	.85
All	1.07	1.58	1.13	1.10	1.28	1.44	1.30	2.12	2.06	2.94	1.73	1.84	1.27
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	3.66	3.56	3.41	3.11	3.90	4.40	3.65	5.00	6.37	9.20	6.12	5.48	5.38
Processing	-.95	-.95	-.95	-.95	-.95	-.95	-.95	-.96	-.95	-.95	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05
All	1.00	.59	.99	.99	1.89	2.20	1.96	3.61	4.04	4.40	1.89	1.25	1.14
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.16	7.85	6.02	6.31	4.60	6.82	---	---	---	8.00	6.43	7.05	7.75
Processing	-.68	-.63	-.63	-.63	-.62	-.64	-.64	---	---	-1.00	1.28	1.43	1.16
All	3.17	3.90	2.54	3.41	1.98	.85	-.64	---	---	5.75	5.13	5.09	4.00

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

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